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Grand Duchy of
LUXEMBOURG
Memorial



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Remsen, Iowa, U.S.A

Souvenir

1946

DEDICATION

To Her Royal Highness Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg and to her royal family; to her people who were so sorely wounded by the oppressor; to those who bore arms and otherwise sacrificed so that the cherished Four Freedoms might live, and to those who are carrying on to restore the stricken country and the principles for which she stands, this book is respectfully dedicated.

Foreword

This souvenir book indirectly had its beginning with the visit to Remsen, in September, 1940, by His Royal Highness Prince John of Luxembourg and Pierre Dupong, Luxembourg prime minister and his staff.

The distinguished visitors, on tour of such localities in which dwell Luxembourgers and their descendants in appreciable number, plead for material support of their countrymen who were sorely stricken by the German invader and were left in dire distress.

Immediately after this memorable visit, officers and members of Section 14, Luxembourg Brotherhood of America of Remsen, assembled and organized a local Luxembourg Relief committee.

The committee started immediately the collection of funds which were placed on bank deposit, but because of the fact that the Grand Duchy was temporarily under German occupation and it was clear that funds or material sent abroad at the time were sure to fall into enemy hands, further soliciting was postponed to an expected more opportune time.

That time arrived with the end of the war and the restoration of the Grand Duchy to its rightful rulers.

The Remsen Luxembourg Relief committee then renewed its efforts and immediately gained the almost unanimous support of the people of the Remsen community.

Additional volunteer committee help was obtained for the asking and a house-to-house canvass for funds was made. Some of the solicitors ventured into neighboring towns and cities and everywhere were met with encouragement and substantial support which far exceeded expectations.

The results were of such magnitude that the committee members, feeling that a word of mere thanks was insufficient, decided to issue this souvenir book, which includes advertising on behalf of all patrons who contributed a certain fixed minimum, or more.

All contributed funds, together with profits derived through the sale of the souvenir book will, upon completion of the sale of books and the payment of expenses incident to its publication, be sent by the local committee directly to the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

GUSTAVE ALESCH,
Chairman.

*Members of the Remsen
Luxembourg Relief Committee*

Gustave Alesch, Chairman

John Keffeler, Treasurer

E. F. Kieffer, Secretary

J. P. Beck

Fred G. Eichhorn

Geo. D. Hagar

Michael Klein

J. P. Ludwig

Martin Ludwig

Jim Mathey

Al. Roder

Wm. Roder

Peter Thill

Nick Treinen

Jos. C. Wilberding

The Luxembourgers in America

Natives of the grand duchy of Luxembourg residing in this country, as well as their descendants, have demonstrated conclusively their deep sense of patriotism and allegiance to the land of their adoption. Down through the years they have given a shining example of patriotism and loyalty and sacrifice, at the same time retaining their love and esteem for the land of their birth where the first principles of liberty, freedom and independence were implanted in their minds and hearts.

Luxembourgers fully realize that the new land of their choice has been very good to them, and they ascribe fully to the American concept of liberty as proclaimed in this country's Declaration of Independence. They have shown that in their loyalty they are ready to fight, and if need be, die for their adopted land. At the same time their undaunted spirit, enslaved by a savage oppressor but unconquerable and courageous in the face of death itself displayed by their kin in the tiny homeland, fills our hearts with pride. It is therefor but natural that those in this country who call it the land of their birth are greatly interested and concerned in the future welfare of their mother country.

LUXEMBOURG IMMIGRANTS

It is approximately 100 years since the first Luxembourg immigrants settled in the various parts of the United States and here transplanted their inherited traditions, traits and characteristics. They very readily adjusted themselves to the American way of life and it is today estimated that there are some 300,000 Americanized Luxembourgers and descendants, residing in the United States of America.

It is a proven fact that the Luxembourgers have contributed their share in the building and development of America—of its government, its institutions; its cultural, educational and economic structure. Whenever Uncle Sam called on his citizens for a service, the Luxembourg people responded readily, always eager to do something for the land which gave them the opportunity of rearing their families as free and independent American citizens.

But four score years ago the Indian, the buffalo and the elk roamed the prairie where Remsen stands today. The nearest railway station was Fort Dodge. About that time a caravan of

Luxembourgers started from Dubuque and Jackson county with ox teams for western Iowa. They homesteaded between Remsen and Alton and were the pioneers who laid the groundwork in developing Northwestern Iowa into what it is today.

EARLY SETTLERS

The period between 1880 and 1900 brought a large number of Luxembourgers directly from the grand duchy to settle around Remsen. These early settlers with their German neighbors and a sprinkling of Irish and Scandinavians ultimately developed this territory into one of the most beautiful and prosperous in the state of Iowa. The mode of living, the promises for the future and the cosmopolitan spirit that prevailed gave to these early Luxembourgers a fraternal inspiration and a feeling of neighborly and brotherly love for the country and for their new neighbors.

In their new field of activity with its problem of establishing and developing homes for their families among a varied people in a strange but promising land made their social contacts events of real happiness and joy. Naturally, those of a common homeland found great pleasure in mingling frequently with their friends from that country, and in time the idea of forming a society of Luxembourgers found a ready acceptance.

LIKE ATTRACTS LIKE

The many Luxembourgers in Chicago led the way and organized the National Brotherhood of America, which spread throughout the country.

Section No. 14 of the Remsen Brotherhood of America was organized on May 14, 1905, through the energetic efforts of John P. Kieffer and Michael Treinen. It soon won a substantial membership and has flourished ever since. imbued with a true spirit of Luxembourg fraternalism the members have always been enthusiastic in upholding Luxembourg traditions; they have been loyal citizens, steadfast in their religious duties and substantial members of the community. The outstanding social events promoted by Section 14 are their annual Maifest (May Feast) on the first Sunday in that month, and their annual picnic in August, both of which attract hundreds of people from over the surrounding countryside, and beyond.

VISIT FROM H. R. H. JEAN CROWN PRINCE

In September 1940 the Luxembourgers of Remsen were host to His Royal Highness, John, Crown Prince of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The royal visitor was accompanied by Prime Minister Pierre DuPong and members of his staff. They were on a tour of Midwestern localities in which dwelt numerous people of Luxembourg nativity and descent.

The visiting group were given a fitting welcome in which the Luxembourgers were joined by their friends and in which the town officials cooperated wholeheartedly. A public reception in the municipal auditorium was attended by hundreds in the immediate territory and many from surrounding communities. Crown Prince Jean and Prime Minister DuPong told their friends of the plight of the little grand duchy which they were obliged to flee when the Germans entered and took over the government and the country as a whole. They related about the crimes committed by the oppressor; the starving condition of the people and the wrecking of the country's governmental, social and economic structure, and pleaded for help to the Luxembourg people, who were sorely in distress.

BROTHERS IN NEED

Responding to the requests of Prince Jean and Mr. DuPong a local committee was appointed with the aim of collecting funds with which to

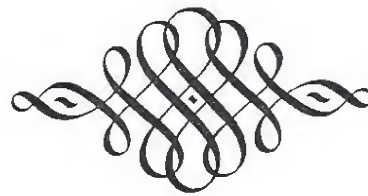
afford the people of Luxembourg as much economic relief as possible in this manner. At that time no one dreamed that the atrocities committed by Hitler's henchmen would reach the proportions that were later reported: that half the country would be destroyed.

The Remsen committee set to work immediately, gathering funds by degrees until the German surrender in August, 1945, after which work was pressed forward vigorously. Subcommittees were appointed and a house-to-house canvas was made both in Remsen and in its surrounding territory as well as in nearby Sioux City. The result was astounding: few declined to give while 99 percent responded with amounts never anticipated.

THE HELPING HAND

This souvenir book is a result of the campaign for funds for Luxembourg Relief. Through this medium a major portion of the relief was collected and the work has not been completed. It is now estimated that when the promised money is turned in the total will be surprising and will be a help to many a family in the grand duchy during the approaching winter and which is but another testimony of the spirit of patriotism and generosity that prevails among the Luxembourgers and their friends in the United States of America.

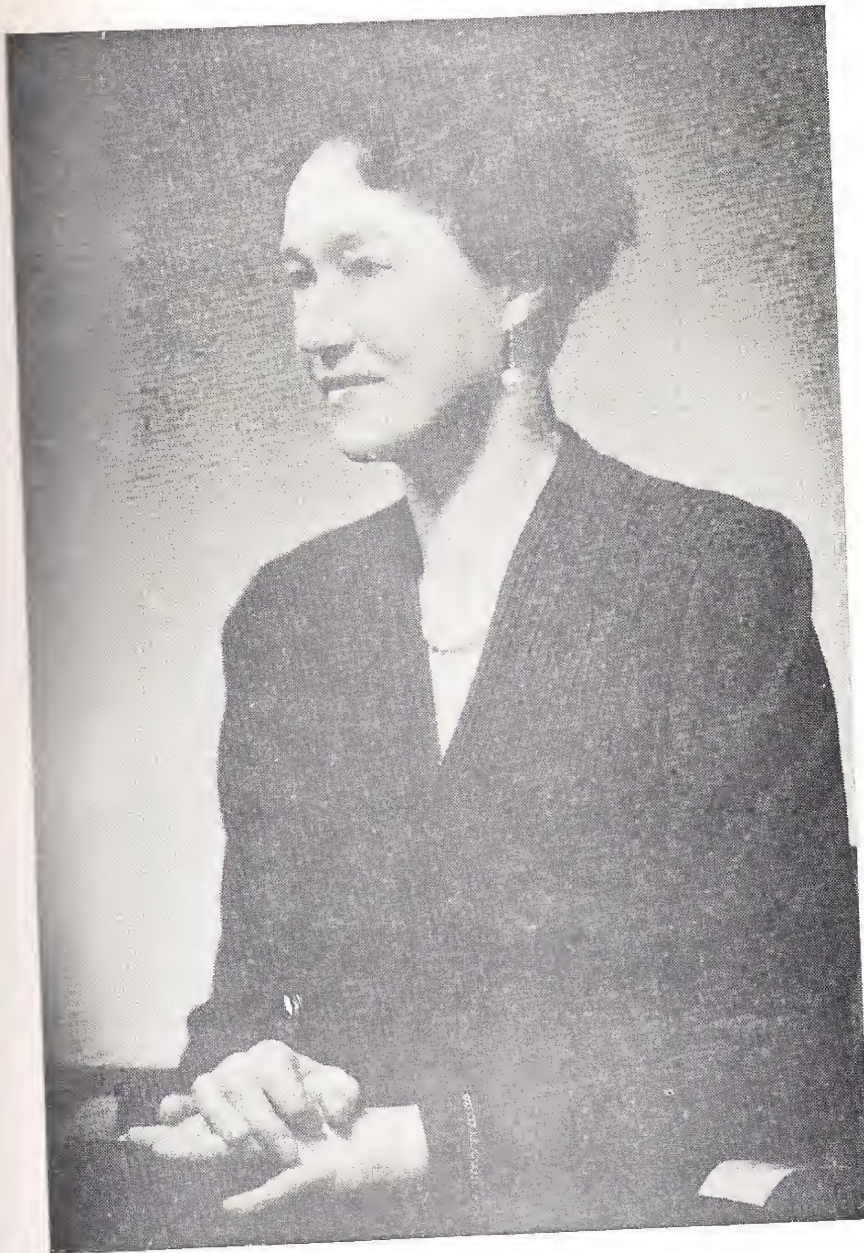
Speaking for those who will thus be benefited, we say, to the supporters of this project, our endless thanks, and may God bless you all.



*"Better to me the poor man's crust,
Better the blessing of the poor,
Though I turn me empty from his door;
That is no true alms which the hand can hold:
He gives nothing but worthless gold
 Who gives from a sense of duty;
But he who gives but a slender mite,
And gives to that which is out of sight,
 That thread of all-sustaining Beauty
Which runs through all and doth all unite---
The hand cannot clasp the whole of his alms,
The heart outstretches its eager palms,
For a god goes with it and makes it store
To the soul that was starving in darkness before."*

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,

The Vision of Sir Launfal.



Her Royal Highness, Grand-Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg

Charlotte, Grand-Duchess of Luxembourg, born January 23, 1896, daughter of William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Marie Anne, Princess of Monaco, of Portugal. On January 9, 1919, she succeeded her sister, Marie Adelaide, to the throne of Luxembourg, taking the oath on January 15 at Colmar Berg. She was married on January 19, 1919, in the City of Luxembourg, to H. R. H. Prince Vincent, prince of Bourbon de Parme, who was born September 28, 1893, at Schwarzau. To this union were born the following children: H. R. H. Prince Felix, born May 5, 1921; Princess Elizabeth, born December 22, 1922; Marie Adelaide, born May 21, 1924; Princess Marie-Alice, born August 2, 1925; Prince Charles, born August 7, 1926; Princess Alix, born August 24, 1929.

On April 14, 1945, H. R. H. Grand-Duchess Charlotte returned to the country after her exile. Arriving at 4:15 P. M. in General

Eisenhower's personal plane at Sandweiler Airport, the Grand-Duchess was welcomed by Prime Minister Pierre Dupong and other members of the Luxembourg Government accompanied by Mr. George Platt Waller, Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America, Brigadier General Lewis, representing General Bradley, Brigadier General Gower representing General Lee, Colonel Fraser, Chief of the Military Mission and Lt. Colonel Lambert, Deputy Chief of the Military Mission.

H. R. H. Grand-Duchess Charlotte was accompanied by HH. RR. HH. Prince Felix, Prince John and Princess Alix, by Colonel Biddle representing General Eisenhower, Mr. Joseph Bech, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Guill Konsbruck, Minister of Economic Affairs and Mr. Andrew Clasen, Minister of Luxembourg to the United Kingdom.

After a triumphal welcome by the people, the Grand-Duchess made her first official visit to the Consultative Assembly on Monday, April 16, 1945.



PRINCE JOHN

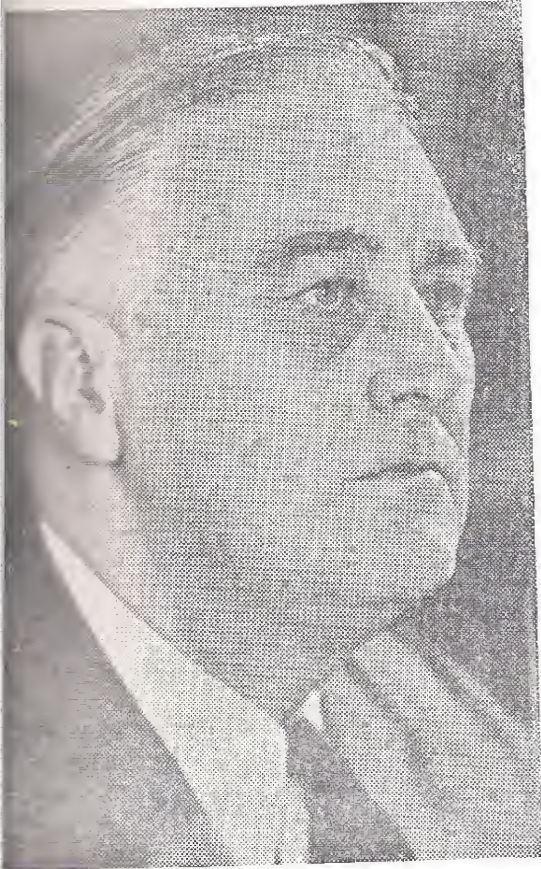


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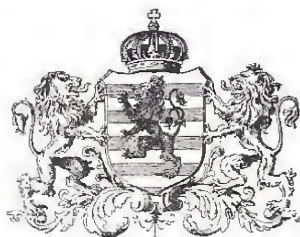
Luxembourg In Peace and War

As Germany sank into the night of Fascism, as the talons of murderous reaction stretched out from Berlin into every corner of the world, every fragment of liberty became valuable and significant. Luxembourg constituted such a fragment of liberty.

Thus Luxembourg, the smallest of the European democracies, became the fountain-head of the greatest of constructive ideas—the international solidarity of all working men and women.

Passionately independent, the Luxembourger sits tight to his rights. The land is like the people. The Grand-Duchy has an area of 999 square miles, slightly larger than Plymouth county, and a population which is a little under 300,000.

The Grand-Duchy is an independent and sovereign state with a constitutional monarchy which is hereditary in the House of Nassau and can be handed down to the female line.



PRESENT RULER

The present ruler is the Grand-Duchess Charlotte, born January 23rd, 1896, the daughter of the Grand-Duke William IV of the elder branch of the Nassau family. She married Prince Felix de Bourbon-Parme. The royal couple have six children—two boys and four girls.

The heir to the throne is Prince Jean who was born in the chateau of Colmar-Berg on the 5th of January, 1921.

No capital in the world is quite like Luxembourg City. It has the pose and poise of Gibraltar; it has a historic charm surpassed by no other city in Europe. After centuries of careful and patient building, its beauty emerges triumphant.

Luxembourg's fighting days are but a memory. What is left of the fortress only remains as a monumental tribute to the military genius of Luxembourg.

The fortress of Luxembourg for centuries was recognized as the most strategic military point in northern Europe. The fortress was built on a solid rock, called the Bock. There exist inside this rock on which Luxembourg is built approximately 18 miles of galleries, tunnels and twisting passages named with the Spanish word, casements. It was impossible to dislodge even a small army of trained soldiers from these casements except by

starvation. During the air raids this stronghold proved a safe shelter even against modern bombs.

BLESSED LAND

Luxembourg is blessed by nature with much beauty. When the country was under the French rule, it was called the Department of Forests. Even today the mountain chain of the Ardennes is covered with many miles of dense forests. The banks of the Moselle are rich with vineyards which have brought fame to their cultivators. Neat white-washed cottages brighten the long valleys with their lovely variegated gardens, known especially for the beauty and color of their roses. It seems as though the Creator had decided to produce a pocket edition of all the earth can yield, for nearby lie the iron ore mines which are

Luxembourg's main sources of employment and income. Hundreds of acres are covered with orchards; every square inch of soil is cultivated; every kind of agriculture thrives.

It is, indeed, a blessed land. The mountains of Luxembourg, too, with their deep valleys and rushing torrents, their picturesque scenery, are second to no place in Europe. During the second half of the last century Luxembourg changed from a sleepy provincial country to a modernized state.

The people of Luxembourg are a peace-loving people. They're broad-minded, good natured, deliberate, thorough and frank, almost curt in their manner. They enjoy heaped platters and full glasses. Luxembourgers could even teach a Hitler how much richer, more attractive and constructive are men who embrace the cultural and material achievements of their neighbors, instead of withdrawing into the seclusion of racial purity.

In the course of history Luxembourg has been ruled by Burgundy, Austria, France, Spain and Holland. All these have left traces on the face of the country and on the culture of its people.

LUXEMBOURG, SELF-SUFFICIENT AND INDEPENDENT

But one thing above all—the people of Luxembourg have learned through all of their history and that is; never to bow their heads. They stubbornly love their democracy, their

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try and their freedom. Yet these people of the best European democracy love their democracy no less than their native soil and its beauty. Luxembourg's particularly close relationship with the surrounding countries is due to three factors: its geographical position, the smallness of the country and its wealth.

With industrial technique and organization at the present stage, no state of its size could exist a day if it tried to be self-sufficient. This is particularly true of Luxembourg which lies between its age-old enemies, France and Germany, who have so often turned Europe into a battle-

If the world were ruled by reason instead of conflicting interests of large powers, if the few instead of the many, instead of the wealth of a few instead of the poverty of the many, were decisive, this corner of Europe would long have enjoyed peace under a non-profit-making international administration.

If there is one song in the world that has become the symbol of a nation, representing all that is meant by Freedom and progress it is "Feirwon" or "The Chariot of Fire", the national song of Luxembourg. It is better known as the refrain, the country's slogan—"Mir welle bleiwen wat mir sin"—"We want to remain what we are, free and independent, but a member of an ever-growing brotherhood of nations."

So Luxembourg is stolidly conservative. How could those words be interpreted?

Next to agriculture, the greatest industry is the extraction and smelting of iron ore. In spite of the small extent of its iron ore territory Luxembourg ranked 7th in 1937 in the steel producing countries of the world. In that year it produced 1.5 million tons of steel.

Radio Luxembourg is one of the most international stations in the world for it broadcasts regularly in nine different languages. It is the second most powerful station in Europe, with Moscow exceeding it in power. Inside the town as well as the transmitting station, everything is of the most modern style for the station came into being in 1934. All of the equipment was drawn from the best that is produced in England, America, Germany and France.

THE FIRST WORLD CONFLAGRATION

Luxembourg, although it has had to acknowledge foreign overlordship many times in its history, had never been under German rule. After the

Prussian War of 1870, Berlin specifically pledged itself not to make use of the Luxembourg railway system for war purposes. In those days

the diplomatic treaties had not lost all value. By a Hague Convention, neutral territory was declared invulnerable.

Then came the summer of 1914. On June 29th, the Austrian heir and his wife were murdered in Sarajevo. Prussian high officials appeared in Luxembourg, steadily growing troop concentrations assembled on the right bank of the Moselle.

The people of tiny Luxembourg looked across their frontiers with increasing anxiety. They knew that they were powerless. They only had a few police officers and about 150 policemen to defend their country against the strongest armed power of the continent.

"DEUTCHLAND UBER ALLES"

During the night of July 31st, German troops occupied the railway station of Ulflingen in the north of Luxembourg. Just 24 hours later German troop trains stood in the main station of Luxembourg. On August 2nd, Luxembourg was completely occupied by the German Army and their Commander-in-Chief published the following proclamation:

"France has infringed Luxembourg's neutrality and has begun hostilities against Germany on Luxembourg soil. This has been proven conclusively. In view of this emergency, His Majesty, the Kaiser, has ordered German front-line troops, the Ninth Army Corps, to march into Luxembourg."

The last sentence, only, accorded with the facts.

The dream of peaceful progress had been rudely shattered. Europe was in flames. The people of Luxembourg were at a fever's pitch. The General Staff with the Kaiser, in person, and the highest dignitaries of the Reich established themselves in Luxembourg. The thunder of guns roared continuously across the frontier. All of the large factories came under the German War Service Act. All kinds of goods were commandeered and draught animals were requisitioned. The people of Luxembourg clenched their fists in their pockets.

On August 27th, the main German Army headquarters was moved to Luxembourg. No one in Europe, not even the highest staff officers or army commanders, had any idea that the outcome of the war was decided in the week including September 5th to 9th, 1914. Those days saw the battle of the Marne. It was directed from the city of Luxembourg and it was lost.

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REMSEN, IOWA

When just a few weeks earlier the Kaiser ordered his troops to cross the Moselle, he committed a crime far exceeding in importance the tiny country of Luxembourg, whose neutrality he had violated. The German Kaiser left the domain of Right and had stacked his bet on Might. Sooner than anyone could have dreamed, Right had avenged itself on Might. The human sword failed on the Marne.

In those days the conflict seemed endless and the fortunes of war favored Germany. The economic condition of Luxembourg could not keep pace with the ever growing demands of the High Command. Shortages of raw materials and of essential food products and the rising prices made themselves more increasingly noticeable.

THE WORKERS REBEL

In Luxembourg the agitation grew. The Luxembourgier rebelled. Opposition became more common. Here and there small strikes took place. In November, 1916, 600 metal workers went on strike; in December, 1916, locomotive workshop workers went on a strike; on June 5th the foundry workers went on a strike. Soon ten thousand workers were striking. The storm was brewing. The peasants everywhere rallied to help the workers by furnishing food products for them. The strike spread rapidly and became general.

The workers of Luxembourg, citizens of the best democracy, defied the bristling German Army and the foreign oppressor recognized the importance of this rebellion.

The strike was mercilessly crushed, and the leaders were deported to Germany. Many workers were given heavy prison terms. The rulers managed to save face. But Germany could no longer afford to incur the resentment of the Luxembourgers, so Germany changed her ruthless tactics and became far more lenient with Luxembourg.

Now Luxembourg has the honor of being the first country to have a successful general strike in the middle of a World War. From then on the German Army deteriorated rapidly. The Big Four, the Allies, got stronger day by day, and finally Germany had to withdraw her mighty armies, to admit defeat and to sue for peace.

WELCOME THE STARS AND STRIPES

After the Armistice in 1918, the American Expeditionary Forces were moved forward from the Meuse towards the Rhine. They entered the Grand-Duchy on the heels of the retreating

German Armies. On the 20th of November, General Dickson arrived, followed on the 21st by General Pershing and the 18th Infantry of the First Division of the American Third Army. Before crossing the frontier the Commander-in-Chief sent to the people the following proclamation:

"After four years of violation, the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg is now happily liberated. The termination of the German occupation has been effected by the American and Allied Armies as one of the conditions of the present Armistice. It is now necessary for American troops to pass through the Grand-Duchy and according to the stage of advance for their columns to be quartered in the country for a certain period of time.

"The American troops have come into Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg as friends and will act strictly in accordance with international law. Their presence will not be prolonged for longer than is absolutely necessary, and will not be a burden to you. The functions of your government and of your institutions will be in no way encumbered. Your daily life and business will not suffer interference and your personal welfare will be respected.

"It will be necessary for the American Army to have at its disposal certain services such as railroads, telegraphs and telephones as well as perhaps public services to meet the needs of accommodations and transports. In addition, the supplies of materials used will be paid for after a fair assessment has been made. It is understood that you will not commit any act of aggression against the American Army nor give information or assistance to its enemies. You will act always in accordance with the instructions given by the American Commander for the security of his troops and for your own protection.

John J. Pershing
General Commander-in-Chief
American Expeditionary Force"

The Commander and his suite were received in the grand ducal palace. It was a picturesque meeting of the new and the old order when the tall American general and the young Grand-Duchess stood on the palace balcony watching the

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men step to the tune of their Yankee airs. Luxembourg had turned for a time into a fairyland for the Yankee troops.

MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson in Washington, D. C., "Citizens of Luxembourg desire to express to you the gratitude of Luxembourg for having given us Liberty. We wish to further express our admiration for the American soldiers who have come to our relief."

Meanwhile Americans of the 2nd army were tramping over the Grand-Duchy on their way to the Rhine without touching the Capital and were everywhere cordially and enthusiastically received.

The European situation was very unstable for the peace treaties had not yet been signed. The Big Four, Lloyd George, Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando held the future of Luxembourg in their hands.

"MIR WELLE BLEIVE VAT MIR SIN"

A Luxembourg delegation met with the Council of Four, and by an impressive demonstration conveyed the desire of the Luxembourgers to definitely remain an independent state. Luxembourg for the Luxembourgers was their slogan. They meant by this, not isolation, but that they did not wish to be incorporated into any foreign state.

On September 28th, in a referendum the Big Four decided that Luxembourg should remain an independent state with an economic union with France and Belgium. Many details had to be settled between these countries.

The treaty was finally concluded for fifty years. Relations between Luxembourg, France and Belgium could not have been better. During these critical times, Luxembourg had put forward its right of self-determination and had won. Lasting peace, contentment, and prosperity were in sight for Luxembourg.

THE WOLF PROWLs

Things were not going so well in the rest of the world, however. Right was losing ground day by day. Leaders of nations failed to realize what was brewing in central Europe. Hitler ruled Germany and with his blustering talk intimidated England and France. Those who held peace and freedom dear were almost in despair. The Treaty of Versailles was ignored. Fascism gained ground by leaps and bounds. Hitler took back the Saar district. Austria was next taken over; then

Czechoslovakia. The ruler of Germany became crazy with power. Other nations objected and warned Hitler, but with him Might was Right, so his armies marched into Poland. Poland defended itself and began begging for help from other nations. At last, England took heart and France soon followed.

For the second time in a quarter of a century a world war had broken out. In the west for almost a year both sides waited. Then in May, 1940, all hell was let loose. On one side by criminals and on the other side by the short-sighted.

IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

The people of Luxembourg, like the Belgians, the Hollanders, the Danes and the Norwegians, did not realize the seriousness of their danger. But on May 9th, the blow fell. The Germans invaded Luxembourg for the second time in twenty-five years. The same excuse was used by Hitler that was used by the Kaiser in 1914, that British and French troops were ready to invade Luxembourg and that the Germans had to march in to protect the country.

But this invasion was considerably more terrible than the first one. Parachutists fell from the sky, motor troops clattered madly through villages and towns, bombing planes spread fire from above, dead and wounded lay on the stones beneath smoking ruins in many villages. It was the day of doom and not only in Luxembourg.

DEATH, DESTRUCTION, MISERY

In no time Hitler's troops had occupied all important points. Enormous masses of troops swarmed across the country. Almost a third of the people had left house and home and had fled. Many succeeded in reaching French soil. Every car and motorcycle was snatched by the Germans. Everything that was not riveted or chained was taken. The soldiers cleaned out everything of value to them in return for which they gave worthless German paper money.

Behind them came the civil authorities, the SS, the Gestapo, corruption and the Gauleiter Simon. The picture changed. Parliament was dissolved, the Constitution was declared null and void, use of the French language was forbidden, the Gestapo was in control. The groans and shrieks of the tortured could be heard everywhere. The horrible details of oppression, the stubborn resistance of the Luxembourger is history. The most determined resistance came from the workers. Their humor and ready wit never left them. They were controlled, impoverished,



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led by spies and agents. Their struggle hopeless but Hitler and all of his agents were able to kill the spirit of the Luxembourg.

LUXEMBOURG IS TRIED

It was proven beyond any doubt when forced a census in October of 1941. Every man had to give his or her nationality but blanks of the questionnaire only Luxembourg was excluded as an answer.

The Germans were blind enough to imagine the majority of the people would put their lives down as German. But 96 per cent in the cities and 99 per cent in the villages put in Luxembourg in spite of intimidation and prohibition.

The small country valued freedom more than all the advantages which might have been gained by belonging to the German Reich. But the Germans did not give up.

The Gauleiter Simon declared clumsily in a speech, "From this day the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg is a Province of the German Reich. Everyone of its inhabitants is a German citizen subject to military service. The youths between the ages of 18 and 22 will be called 'Lately'."

THE MASSES RESIST

On the next day the world learned of a general strike in Luxembourg.

Remember, the German Armies were not on the defensive on the East and South. The German dictator had not yet fallen and the German Empire was not yet trembling. The workers of Luxembourg dared to take up the fight against Germany's military and economic might. They did this, not merely for bread, but for Freedom. It was their mass protest against compulsory conscription.

The efforts of the Nazis to belittle these acts and to ascribe them to foreign agents were vain. It was useless to hush the matter. Factories were at a stand-still. Peasants refused to make harvest. The students joined in and so did the workers. A whole nation, led by its workers, stood up against domination by a foreign power. The movement spread into the mining district of Esch-sur-Alzette and in a few hours over the whole country.

The Nazis declared a state of siege throughout the country. They began military courts, carried out 20 executions, confiscated property,

deprived many men of their citizenship and organized mass deportation to Germany. The terror machine was in full swing.

On September 8th, the state of siege was ended. The court martials ceased their activities. The strike had been trampled down, crushed even more brutally than it had been twenty-five years earlier. But crushed also was the Gauleiter's lie that the people of Luxembourg wanted to belong to the German Reich or to be part of the New Order.

HORROR UPON HORROR

Up to now the occupying authorities had tried outwardly, at least, to keep up some pretense of decency. They now vented their wrath and their vengeance on the rebellious people. With every refinement of terrorization they started a transfer of population. About fifty families were visited by the Gestapo each week. The head of the household was given three hours to bring his household into order and to say farewell to his family, his house and his home. All behaved like heroes. No tears betrayed their despair.

Families which were spared deportation were overwhelmed with other calamities. Children were torn from their parents. According to the Gauleiter they had failed to bring their children up in the spirit of National Socialism. The secondary schools were sifted out and the young boys were sent to German training camps. There they were drilled into obedient German subjects.

Perhaps even worse was the fate of the young girls. They were forcibly taken from the shelter of their families and driven beyond the confines, not only of their country, but of their womanly dignity. The mothers in Luxembourg read with horror in the official newspaper that it was an honor for their daughters to share in German national service and to return to their homes as German mothers.

In such a country it is comparatively easy to organize united acts of resistance but regular underground was more difficult because of its size. The young women and the young men of Luxembourg dared everything to escape German rules and the German uniform. They found it extremely difficult to hide. Many of them were captured sooner or later. And yet they kept alive the spirit of resistance.

THE RED LION

Anyone who helped patriots to escape or provided civil clothes or food for prisoners of war,

Greetings and Good Wishes

from

THE JOHNSON CAFE

ALT JOHNSON

and

LUXEMBOURGER CAFE

MRS. CLARA JOHNSON



Remsen, Iowa

Compliments of

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION

The Motorist's Friend

D-X GAS, GREASES, OILS



CLARENCE FRANK

Remsen, Iowa

led refugees the secret frontier paths, or led to the new organization called the Red of Luxembourg, did it with the full knowledge of the fact that if he were caught he would go to Hintzert, a concentration camp twenty miles north-east of Trier and that frightful fate awaited him there.

The proudest men of Luxembourg met in the barracks of Hintzert. There were workers, professors, intellectuals and industrialists, priests, students and officers. Their head jailer, Captain Leader George Schaaf, who had been called Ivan, the Terrible, and their senior guard the Wippe, henchman of Barbarism, would be a nightmare memory to his victims, long after Hitler's Reich had crumbled into dirt and long after he and his likes have received their "reward" for their crimes.

Thousands have passed through the hell of Hintzert. One of the fortunate ones who was able to escape sent a report to the world. He finished these lines, "My words are written in blood. God strengthen our arms and our hearts for the day of judgement. It will come, the day when He will call them to account. Till then, Brothers of R.L.L., strike and strike hard."

THEN CAME THE DAWN

And the day did come. The Americans and British landed in Northern France and in a relatively short time had chased the Nazis back through France, Holland, Belgium and through Luxembourg. They made a stand on the Moselle at the border of Luxembourg and their army.

General von Runstedt with his crack troops made a desperate counter-attack and for a little while succeeded in driving the American troops back through Luxembourg and back into Belgium. Every

inch of ground was bitterly contested, but Germany was doomed. With heavy reinforcements and unlimited supplies the American Army defeated the Germans. They retreated through Luxembourg once more, destroying everything by fire and bombs. Fully one-half of Luxembourg was destroyed, but Luxembourg was free and the people thanked God and the Americans for their freedom.

The Nazis fighting spirit was broken. They finally had to surrender to the Allies, unconditionally. Now the Nazi ringleaders who caused such tremendous destruction and such terrible suffering have to stand trial in a world court, and will be punished for their crimes.

Thousands of Luxembourgers had volunteered for the French and Belgium Armies and had fought on the side of the Allies in both World Wars. Many of them made the Supreme Sacrifice. The people of Luxembourg had to submit to mighty Germany, but never did any one of them line up with Germany to win the war for them.

THAT IS LUXEMBOURG

That is Luxembourg, only a dot on the World Atlas. Its inhabitants are only a drop in the sea of humanity that is Europe. Its workers are a mere battalion in the million strong army of their class. These people are Europeans in the best sense of the word, as they have shown in this testing time. This country, so tiny in size, is great in the power of dignity of its conviction.

Luxembourg emerges from this war as a small country which the Nazis could not break. Will it receive the reward to which it is entitled?

Humbly they ask Almighty God to permit their homeland to live in a state of peace and harmony as Christian Civilization provides.



Our Best Wishes to the People
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
and Friends Everywhere

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ELMER C. OHLENDORF, ROBERT H. SCHNIEDERS

Greetings and Good Wishes

from

Dr. Frank J. Hussey

D. V. M.



Remsen, Iowa

Grand Duchy Has Impressive Religious Customs

busly, Luxembourg is definitely Catholic. 300,000 inhabitants there are about Catholics, the remaining 5,000 being Protestants and Jews. Nevertheless the minority has freedom of worship without the least restriction in any form.

Records show that the first Catholic church in the grand duchy was established at Weimer in the year 384, A. D.

Two most important religious celebrations are the Octave during the first week in May, and the Dancing Procession at Echternach on the eighth day after Pentecost. The Dancing Procession has its origin 700 years ago when the country experienced a serious epidemic of epilepsy, called the St. Vitus dance. All known medical resources were useless to check the disease and as a last resort the people implored the intercession of St. Vitus. The appeal was not in vain; the disease miraculously stayed.

Willibrord was a bishop of the diocese of Utrecht in Germany, to which Luxembourg belonged at that time. St. Willibrord rebuilt the church at Echternach after its destruction during the war, and his remains rest under the high altar of the cathedral.

ECHTERNACH DANCE PROCESSION

The dance is an act of atonement and penance on the part of those afflicted with epilepsy. St. Vitus, the patron of those with convulsions, the Luxembourgers inaugurate the city of Echternach, what is known as the Echternach Dance Procession. Contrary to popular opinion, the procession that might be gained from the title of Dance procession is a dignified, solemn religious procedure, the true nature of which is hard to describe because of its religious significance. Religious functions begin at nine o'clock in the morning with High Mass and sermons. The Bishop of Luxembourg, the Abbot of Echternach and other prelates always attend this procession.

The dance itself is used as the means of advancement in the procession to the religious ceremony. It consists of three steps forward and two steps backward, so that five steps are required to cover the distance of one step, and the entire pilgrimage in this manner is slightly more than one mile. It usually requires about

three hours to complete the distance. During this time several bands play continuously, all using the same music. Faithful as the people have been in clinging to this unique custom for 700 years, it is interesting to know that for the Dance Procession the musical score used today is the same that was used in the original celebration, and more remarkable still is the fact that in the grand duchy this music, apparently held sacred to this ceremony, has never been used on any other public occasion.

The major portion, by far, of all pilgrims in the Dance Procession, are Luxembourgers. However, many persons come from across the borders to take part, bringing the total number of pilgrims to as high as 18,000, with as high as 40,000 spectators lining the path of those taking an active part. Only once in these many years, and admittedly for no justifiable reason, has the Dance Procession not been held, and history records that immediately after this failure there was a noticeable increase in the number of cases of epilepsy and St. Vitus dance.

So much for the dance here described. The spirit in which it is performed is for the visitor an abiding memory; it expresses a sincere Catholic faith, an inalienable reflection of gratitude and simplicity of truth.

EARLY TRIALS

Luxembourg the unknown, the tiny grand duchy hedged in by France, Belgium and Germany, with an almost impregnable rock as its capital, has been attacked again and again, has known all the horrors of successive sieges which have been bravely resisted and has time and again been the victim of marauders as its cities and hamlets were captured and sacked.

In 1666 at the end of 30 years of war in which England, Spain, France, Holland and Germany were the principals and during which the grand duchy was time and again used as a battleground, the misery of its people was intensified by starvation and pestilence which threatened to depopulate the country. In their agony and distress the people, led by the civil and clerical authorities turned to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Comforter of the Afflicted as their patron saint and in an elaborate ceremony a statue of the

Greetings, Kind Wishes



Dr. J. E. McGOVERN, M. D.

Remsen, Iowa

*With Hopes for a Bright Future
Greetings*

from

The HATZ MARKET

Meats, Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits

Bakery and Dairy Products

N. H. HATZ

MATHEW HATZ

Remsen, Iowa

ed Mother was enthroned in the principal ch of Luxembourg City. Here the populace anxiously offered special prayers of petition relief. Pestilence and its consequent deaths to a sudden halt and enormous pests were reaped soon thereafter, inducing the faithful that their prayers had been heard.

The gratitude of the people intensified their devotion to the Mother God and ever since, almost 300 years, they have continued their devotion to her at the shrine of the church Notre Dame in the city of Luxembourg. Each year on the first Sunday in May the solemn octave of the Blessed Virgin is begun in the Cathedral of Luxembourg where the statue of the Miraculous Madonna is exposed on the beautiful votive altar erected three centuries ago.

During the first week in May pilgrims from the grand duchy, Alsace, Belgium and the Rhine province enter into the city singly, in pairs, in groups and in processions, continuing throughout the week to worship at the shrine of Mary. As they wend their ways from their outlying homes the pilgrims lift their voices in song and prayer to the Blessed Mother, invoking her aid in intercession for physical ailments or other forms of distress or for some worthy benefit desired,

and many are the cases on record, supported by sworn statements, that the desired aid was granted.

On the second Sunday the city pays its tribute to the Miraculous Patroness. Solemn High Mass is celebrated by the Bishop of Luxembourg in the forenoon. In the afternoon there is a solemn procession through the streets of the city. In this the Catholic grand duchess and her family, the principal officials of the duchy and of the capital city, all societies, schools and churches are represented, as are the mechanics' and artists' guilds, the clergy and the public, forming a magnificent procession through the principal thoroughfares, ending at an improvised altar in the public marketplace. Here the bishop, on behalf of the city and the country, renews the people's dedication to the heavenly Mother and implores her continued protection, after which the procession returns to the cathedral, the Madonna's statue is replaced on the votive altar and the solemn Te Deum ends the festival octave.



Comforter of the Afflicted

Statue in St. Mary's church, Remsen, imported from the Grand Duchy and donated by Mrs. Catherine Scharff, Miss Anna Kieffer and Mrs. Cornelius Wollwert.

The celebration, carried on with profound solemnity and dignity, is beautiful to behold as is its purpose, and those who have been privileged to take part in this religious festivity declare that its full significance cannot be otherwise realized.





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We have a Complete Line of Machinery and Parts

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REMSEN, IOWA

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LUXEMBOURG RELIEF

We are happy also to receive shipments of
livestock consigned to
THE SIOUX CITY MARKET

The Real Luxembourg

BY GEORGE D. HAGAR

THE REAL LUXEMBOURG had its beginning in the 10th century under the Luxembourg Counts of the Ardennes, and remained free and independent as a country until 1443 when it was united with Burgundy. In 1482 it was regained by the Hapsburgs, but passed to the Spaniards in 1555.

In 1684 the French conquered Luxembourg fortress, but were forced to return it to Spain in 1698. It came under Austrian sovereignty in 1714 and remained so until 1795 when it was annexed by France for the second time.

In 1815 at the Vienna Congress Luxembourg was created a Grand Duchy and was united with the Netherlands through the bonds of the same dynasty, in what was termed a personal union. In the year of 1839 its independence was again restored, so from 1890 until 1940 the 300,000 people who comprised the Grand Duchy lived peaceable and Christian lives. It was in 1939 they celebrated their 100 years of independence, only to be driven to strife and desperation when Germany invaded their country in 1940 and with utter disregard for all treaties or rights of justice, and against a nation that was unable to defend itself against aggression, and Germany's second offence in 25 years.

Many lives were lost and homes destroyed in an underground warfare for the freedom in which they believed. Their land was pillaged and citizens were taken as hostages to serve the interests of Germany in any way she chose. Luxembourg never faltered in her efforts of underground resistance, and this God-fearing people had their prayer of deliverance answered on the 10th day of September, 1944 when American troops finally drove the beast from its prey. This reborn freedom has again welded Luxembourg even more closely than ever before, and the love of freedom is personified in the character of their people who have ever been known as peaceful, prosperous and ambit-

ious, and a visit to the flowering vineyards in the Sauer and Moselle valley is convincing evidence that this sturdy race of people once called merry folk have toiled to make their nation fertile. Long hours of toil in the iron ore district in the south and intensive farming in the fertile fields of the Gutland have built character and their belief in God has built the formation of their morale.

Let us hope that the historic flag, The Red Lion, will waft in the breeze henceforth from the historic walls of the old fortress to the width and breadth of the nation. So be.

THE REAL REMSEN

Written for the Luxembourg May Feast
by Geo. D. Hagar

We've gathered here to celebrate,
you're all on friendly ground;
Cause everybody's luxembourg,
when picnic day rolls around.

It does not matter who is king,
or queen or prince that day;
Cause everybody's luxembourg,
and all are out to play.

The feast is on, the beer is cool,
and everyone is gay;
They're out to greet their neighbors,
cause we're luxembourg that day.

We'll welcome guests from far and wide,
we'll kneel with you to pray;
Come, be a Luxembourger, with us
just for a day.

And when the boys return from war
and battles all have ceased,
We will all, be Luxembourgers for a day of
prayer and feast.

So be.

*Best Wishes and
Our Continued Good Will*

WICTOR HARDWARE STORE

SINCE 1886

Jos. T. Wictor – Frank R. Wictor – Gilbert Wictor

REMSEN, IOWA

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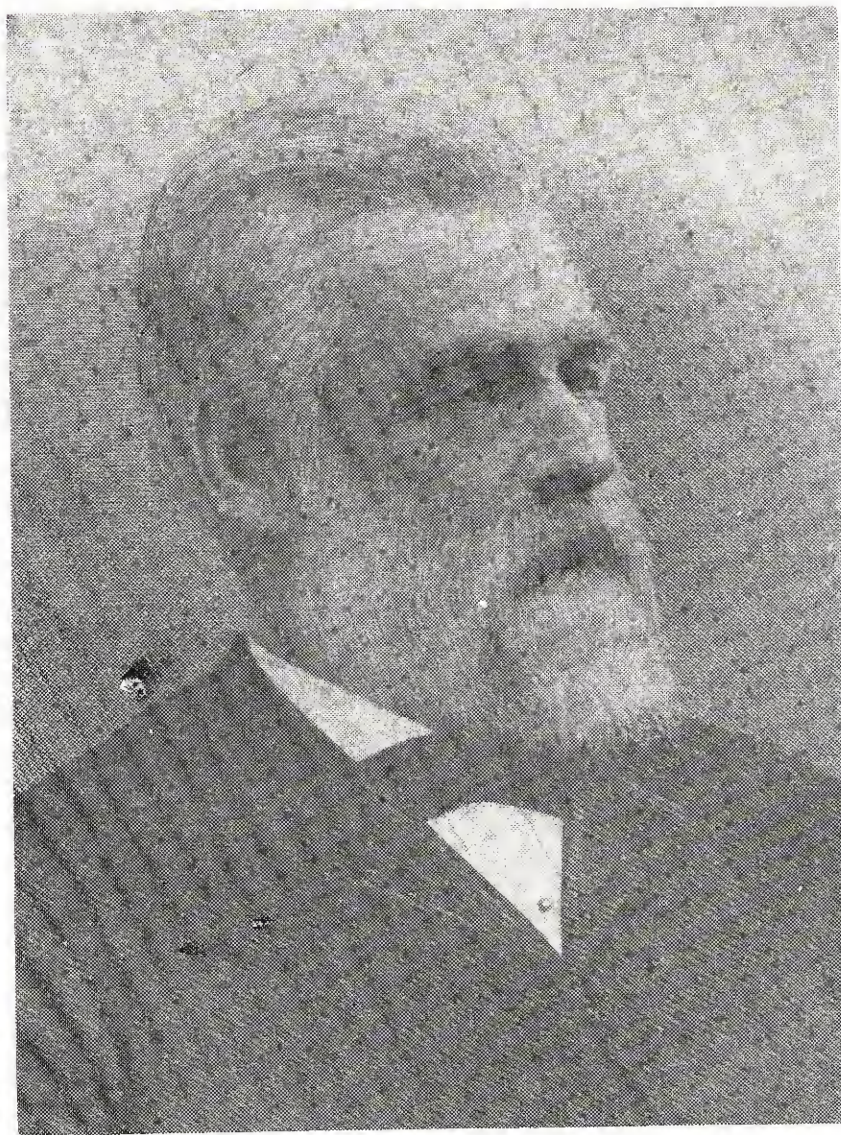
THE VOGUE THEATRE

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Banks



The All-year Parade of the Best in Motion Pictures

He Gave Remsen Its Name



Dr. William Remsen Smith

Remsen was named for Dr. William Remsen Smith, a pioneer Sioux City physician who became an extensive landowner in this territory. Dr. Smith was a close friend of John I. Blair, the man who had charge of construction here for the Dubuque & Sioux City railway company. Mr. Blair first suggested the name Smithville but Dr. Smith, thinking there were so many Smiths in the world, chose to name the town after his own middle name—hence Remsen.

Dr. Smith came to Iowa from Red Bank, N. J., in 1856. He walked from Council Bluffs to Sioux City since there were no railroads. He became receiver in the U. S. Land Office at Sioux City and became well acquainted with the people settling around the Remsen site where he owned 640 acres of land. In later years he was wont to tell his children of the beauty of the virgin prairie in this area. Dr. Smith left \$300 to the town for the establishment of a library.

BRIAR CLIFF COLLEGE
LIBRARY

SIoux CITY, IOWA

The Pioneer General Store
J. P. BECK COMPANY
Established in 1882

By Michael Beck, Native of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
In Continuous Operation by Four Family Generations

- Present Firm Members -

J. P. Beck, entered business with his father, Michael Beck, in 1882
A. M. Beck, Since 1920 H. J. Beck, Since 1939

Incorporated in 1922

Member of the Grocers' Wholesale Co. (Briardale Foods) Des Moines
J. P. Beck, senior member of the J. P. Beck Co., is a charter member
and member of board of directors.

Member of the Northern Jobbing Co. of St. Paul, of which the
senior Mr. Beck was an original organizer in 1914.

Nationally Advertised Brand for More Than 50 Years

BRIARDALE, G. W. C., TALL CORN FOODS
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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHING FOR MEN
SHIRTCRAFT SHIRTS
BOTANY TIES
MUNSINGWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
GEORGIANA DRESSES
ARMOUR & CO. MEATS
THE BEST IN DRESS SHOES
WOLVERINE WORK SHOES
ROSWELLE HATS

The J. P. Beck Company
IN
REMSEN - GRANVILLE - POCAHONTAS

REMSEN

PLATTED IN 1876—INCORPORATED IN 1889

Remsen was platted by the Iowa Falls & City Railroad and Town Lot and Land Co. August 28, 1876, but little was accomplished until 1881, when Frank Miller opened a general store. The same season C. R. Blake, who erected the Blake House, known as the Monhoven House.

Miller was first to deal in farm implements at Remsen, under the firm of Rathmann & Miller.

The first hardware was sold by John H. Rathmann. The first grocery was started by Samuel Miller. In 1882 a furniture store was opened by Hubert Nothem. Theodore Wrede opened the first drug store: "Doctor" Baker sold a few patent medicines one by one.

Ernest Monner, who is said to have been the first residence, now owned by Charles Peters and occupied by C. M. Myers, also gave the town its first saloon which he kept until the thirsty in 1881.

Wey & Company were the first real grain dealers at Remsen. Townsend Brothers, of Le Mars, started the first lumber business in the place. Martin Seba kindled the first fire in a blacksmith's forge at Remsen and wielded the hammer at his glowing forge many years. John Brucher started the first wagon-repair shop in Remsen. The Bank of Remsen was started in 1885. Two local newspapers were published there—Die Remsen Glocke and The Remsen

INCORPORATED

In the spring of 1889, Remsen was incorporated. The "History of Plymouth County" relates that, "The place was incorporated in order to stop to numerous riots and rough houses which had been uncontrollable without a municipal government to reach the case, but hastily adds, "A good school was built in 1889 and the beginning of good government and all that makes a town desirable soon followed."

With incorporation necessarily went the first election which resulted as follows: Mayor, Frank Miller; recorder, Edward S. Lloyd; treasurer,

Z. Gilman and councilmen, Michael Scheel, Ham Atkinson, John Fisch, Hubert Nothem, Peter Brucher and George Ebrecht. The postmaster at the time was A. C. Morgan.

BUSINESS HOUSES

The first general merchandise store in Remsen was opened by Frank Miller in 1882, who later disposed of his holdings to Michael Beck, and moved to California. The extensive store of the John P. Beck Co. is the offspring of Remsen's original store. A little later, stores were opened by Nicholas Kass and Sam Wentz. Stephen Ellsworth was the first grain buyer.

Remsen's first amusement place was known as the Remsen opera house, built in 1885 by Carson Witt and liberally patronized for a number of years.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

The first justice of the peace was C. R. Baker, and among his successors may be named L. B. Page, Asmus Erickson, H. Jost, J. P. Kieffer, Ed S. Lloyd, Frank Wengler and B. Bunkers. Crime and misdemeanors are and always have been at a very low mark in Remsen and nowhere in the state is there to be found a more law-abiding community.

The first bank in Remsen was opened in 1885 by W. D. Creglow, and two years later the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. was organized. It later became known as the German Savings Bank. In 1902, M. R. Faber founded the Farmers & Merchants bank, which was merged with the First National bank in 1904.

Present banks are the Farmers Savings bank and the First Trust & Savings bank.

Remsen today, in 1945, has 75 substantial business enterprises and professional people, and with its population of 1,200 has nearly 300 fine homes. The business and residential property are well-kept and for its neat and substantial appearance the town has a widespread reputation.

Besides its neat and substantial homes and business places, its well-kept lawns and the cleanliness of its streets which have made Remsen "talked about", the general appearance of the



NICK LANG
First Mayor

Compliments of

G. G. HUEWE

JEWELRY
OUTOMETRIST



Remsen, Iowa

GREETINGS FROM

**DUNN'S
CAFE**



MR. AND MRS. F. T. DUNN



Remsen, Iowa

GOOD CHEER

from

THE
**REMSEN
DRY
CLEANERS**



Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Elving
Joseph G. Elving

Here's to a
Happy Future



John M. Kennebec

Breeder of
SHETLAND PONIES
and
PALOMINA HORSES



REMSEN, IOWA



JOHN KEFFELER
Present Mayor

THE MAYORS OF REMSEN

1889-1891—Nick Lang
1891-1892—F. J. Jost
1892-1893—Sam Wentz
1893-1896—M. Scheel
1896-1898—Frank Reichmann
1898-1899—Nick Miller
1899-1903—E. Jorgensen
1903-1907—John Fisch
1907-1909—Fred Rubie
1909-1920—J. H. Ahmann
1920-1930—Barney Bunkers
1930-1934—J. F. Gamerdinger
1934-1937—C. M. Myers
1937-????—John Keffeler

town is enhanced by its paved streets. With the completion of a few blocks in the outskirts, all streets in Remsen are concrete paved, with asphalt covering in the business district. There are five miles of paving.

The modern water system extends throughout the town as does its sewage system, with the completion of a few outlying blocks which will be completed in 1946.

Remsen is one of the few Iowa small towns having its own electric plant. The magnificent plant, built in 1933 and enlarged later for a total cost of \$125,000, serves the entire town. In spite of low electric rates the plant paid for itself in 11 years. Its operation is supervised by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and approved by the council, whose direct management is under H. Holtgrewe and a crew of assistants—all town men.

The \$50,000 municipal building which includes a gymnasium-auditorium used by the public and the two schools, kitchen, council chamber, clerk's office and public library, was built in 1939.

The Remsen postoffice, with Elmer T. Treinen as postmaster, went into second class two years ago and according to stamp sales, on the basis of which postoffices are classified, it will remain there for years to come. Clerk in the postoffice is Marcel W. Matgen; sub-clerk is Miss

LaVonne Beelner and the four rural mail carriers are Harm Dirks, Albert J. Haverkamp, S. M. Fidler and John G. Schnieders.

Remsen has a businessmen's organization known as the Commercial Club, active in civic work.

TOWN OFFICERS

Present officials for the town of Remsen are:

John Keffeler, Mayor

Councilmen—Clifford A. Dorr, Frank R. Victor, N. H. Hatz, C. M. Myers and A. D. Ohlendorf.

Clerk—George Wess.

Treasurer—S. R. Nothem.

Assessor—N. B. Homan.

Jos. C. Wilberding is the duly elected constable; justice of the peace is Barney Bunkers, former councilman and mayor.

POLICE

The history of Remsen discloses a long list of faithful police officers, notably the late Henry Niggeling who served for many years, and J. P. Muller, still residing here, but retired.

The present force consists of three trustworthy men: Leonard Wevik, who came to Remsen in 1929, has been on the force for 10 years and is on duty during the day. Ross Harnack, member of a well-known local family, returned to

Our Heartiest Good Wishes to

THE ROYAL FAMILY

AND

THE BRAVE AND VICTORIOUS
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



Our Compliments to

THE LUXEMBOURG RELIEF COMMITTEE



Our Pledge of Continued Loyalty

TO

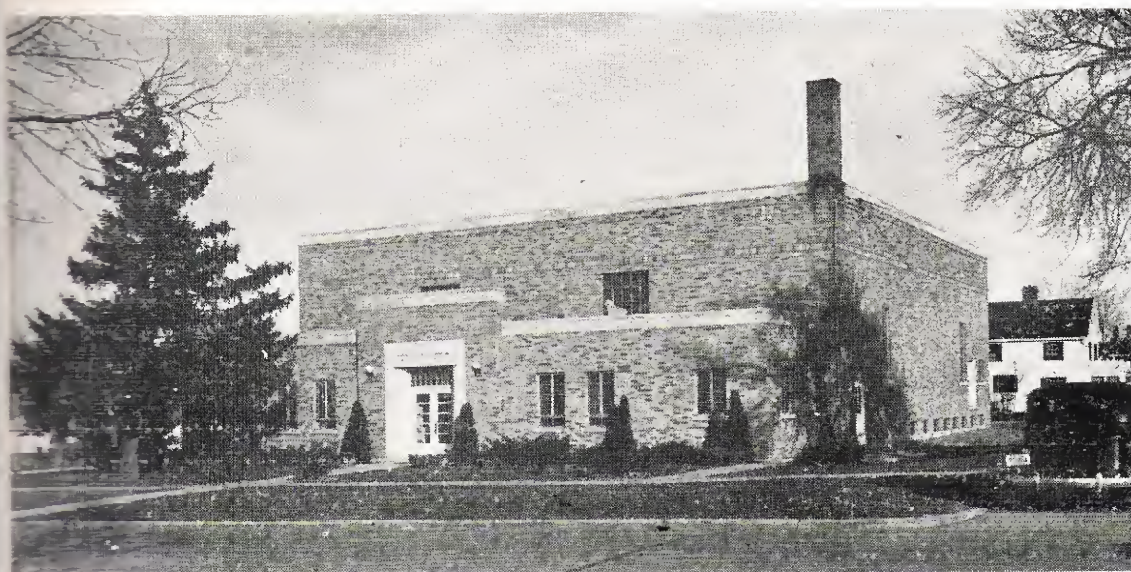
OUR COUNTRY, OUR TOWN, OUR FRIENDS



McGREGOR BROS. & COMPANY

Edw. L. Lloyd, Manager

Building Material and Coal



MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, GYMNASIUM, OFFICIAL OFFICES

in 1940 after having been on the police in Santa Cruz, Calif., for eight years. He has been since 1940 with the exception of from 1942, until October, 1943, when he was on leave of absence to do his bit for Uncle Sam in the army and saw much active service in the African campaign. He is on night duty. Second on night duty is Peter Schuver, who has been in the force since 1942 but who during the war was off duty for several months because of illness and who is now back on duty. The police force serves also in a custodial capacity for the municipal building.

FIRE PROTECTION

Adequate fire protection is provided by the town of Remsen. Atop the town's foremost elevation is a 75,000-gallon steel reservoir which stores ample water for all homes and which supplies water in case of fire and which is supplied by two deep wells with three electric pumps, located on town-owned land north of the town limits.

The fire department, a well-organized and enthusiastic group of volunteers, is equipped with modern motor fire trucks with all accessories including a chemical fire-fighting unit. Both trucks are used for fire calls within the town. One is used in answering country calls with a radius of six miles. This truck was purchased by popular subscription, with nearly 100 per cent of the farmers subscribing.

The department has been able to cope with fires with one exception, the catastrophe of the fire of 1936, which will be retained in the memory of everyone living here at the time. The fire

broke out in mid-afternoon of the nation's birthday, with a brisk wind fanning the flames and in the midst of a drouth period. The fire, starting in the business section, wiped out more than a half million dollars in property within five hours. The fire departments from Alton and Remsen came to the town's assistance but the combined forces of the three departments were of little avail until the blaze met with brick and concrete and steel-sided walls. Simultaneously, a fire disaster was under way in the town of Oyens, four miles to the west, and the Remsen firemen were unable to be of assistance there.

The fire department is the proud possessor of some of the antiquated fire-fighting equipment used a half century ago, most cherished of which is a hook-and-ladder vehicle, fully equipped, hand made many years ago by Theodore Fideler, local blacksmith. This vehicle at the time equalled many a factory-made product in every way.

Present officers of the fire department are:

Chief—Peter Treinen.

Rural Service Chief—Jack Zimmerman.

Assistant Chief—Leslie Peters.

Secretary—James P. Muller.

Treasurer—O. N. Frank.

Other members — Roman Groff, Andy Schmitz, Robert Schnieders, O. H. Nitzschke, Frank Schefstad, Harry Tritz, Jos. V. Fisch, E. H. Holtgrewe, John H. Wiebersch and Elmer Nitzschke.

All members are faithful in attendance of meetings, held once each month in winter and twice monthly in summer when one practice meeting is held each month.

Compliments of
F. B. WILBERDING



DEKALB

SEED CORN

—and—

GRASS SEEDS



Marcus, Iowa

Burton Parriot

Attorney



Remsen, Iowa

N. B. HOMAN

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Look to the Future
and Trade with

JACK THIEL

Welding and Car Servi
New and Used Parts
Wrecker Service



PHONE 180

REMSSEN, IOWA

The Illinois Central Railroad Guided the March of Progress

is the story of a railroad—the Illinois—and its coming to a virgin land—north-

in the time of the first settlement in the 30's until the arrival of the first Illinois train in 1870, there was little development valley of the Big Sioux, although there entered settlements. This in spite of the beauty and the richness of its soil. Beauty, however, did not make up for the outlet to market, and there was nothing to overcome the natural aversion to the fierce of the prairie country.

When the first train chugged and snorted into Sioux City from the east in July, that was changed. Now there was a for the abundant crops of the valleys of Sioux, the Floyd and the Little Sioux. lay open to the markets of the east, and in county, which had attracted only persons in the fourteen years since 1856, had quadrupled its population in the ten between 1870 and 1880 and doubled it from 1880 to 1890.

DUBUQUE & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

get back to the coming of the railroad, land grant made to the state of Iowa to the construction of railroads was approved in 1856, and one of the lines was designated to run from the west across the state to Sioux City. This was made to a company called the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Co., most railroads at that time for many years thereafter including the "Dubuque & Pacific" in their name to indicate their intent to reach the Pacific coast. The line was constructed by the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad company, later becoming a part of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad and eventually a part of the great Illinois Central System, stretching from the Missouri river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Following railroad custom, the line from Chicago to Sioux City was begun at both ends at the same time, although it was necessary to lay rails from St. Louis up the Missouri river to Sioux City. Rails for the eastern part of the work could, of course, be brought out from Chicago on trains to the end of track at Sioux City. By October, 1869, the line from Sioux

City had reached Meriden, while the line from the east had arrived at Webster City—just over a hundred miles apart. When work began again in the spring of 1870, stimulated by the flood of immigration stirred up by news of the line's progress, construction went forward rapidly, and on July 27th of that year the eastern and western sections of the line met at a point near Storm Lake.

As soon as it could be accomplished, stations were established all along the line. LeMars, Remsen, Oyens, Merrill, Hinton and James were established in Plymouth county, Remsen itself being platted in 1876 by the railroad company and named after Dr. William Remsen Smith, a prominent physician of Sioux City.

With an outlet for their crops assured, settlers flocked into northwest Iowa, and the population of Remsen township alone grew from 645 to 1,271 in five years.

LIFE-SAVER IN GRASSHOPPER YEARS

The railroad soon showed that it was not alone a mover of goods, but that it had other functions almost equally important. The years between 1873 and 1879 are still known in Plymouth county as the "grasshopper years", and it was during those years that the Illinois Central played its new role—that of the life-saver. Driven to desperation by the annual stripping of their crops by hordes of grasshoppers, many of the farmers of Plymouth county and northwestern Iowa literally lost everything and made plans to leave in search of a new home in a location not plagued by the winged destroyers. Realizing what this would mean, the Illinois Central shipped feed, grain and supplies into the afflicted section and in addition inaugurated land excursions to Iowa from the east. These measures, taken in combination, infused new life into western Iowa and carried the settlers through the hard times.

In those days it was grasshoppers in summer and blizzards in winter. Here again the railroad shone—this time as the life-line for fuel and food for communities isolated by snow-drifted roads. It might be pointed out in passing that the Illinois Central had still not given up this role entirely, as in the terrible winter of 1935-36 when for many days during January and February, 1936, Plymouth county depended entirely upon the "iron horse" for its food and fuel.

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mention has been made of the land
of the Illinois Central. These excur-
developed originally to stimulate growth in
them states, were extended to the western
the railroad with such successful results
quote from a book published in Dubuque
"The people of the Northwest, and of
particular, owe the Illinois Central a last-
of gratitude."

is book, entitled "Through Iowa via
Central Railroad from Dubuque to Sioux
a veritable treasure house of information
thern Iowa of sixty years ago, written in
very style of Victorian days. There follows
from the introduction to the work:

OLDEST—RELIABLE AND SAFE

The Illinois Central Railroad, with its 2874
track, is not only the oldest, but one of
a thoroughly reliable and safe lines in the
A striking characteristic of this company is
determination to develop the towns
ntry adjacent to their lines, and the efforts
ward by them to accomplish this result.
ample, a few years ago when grasshoppers
rasted the country tributary to the west
the Central's system, and the farmers, dis-
d and disheartened, were beginning to
emigrating to some more favored locality,
nois Central promptly came to their aid,
ished fuel and feed at low prices, and the
ag year inaugurated a system of land seek-
ursions that advertised far and wide the
er of the soil and the future possibilities of
at Northwest. People began to visit the
and in less than two years the price of
vanced from 300 to 500 per cent."

FAMILIAR TO NORTHWEST

the writer of the book enthusiastically pro-
the names of General Manager E. T.
General Passenger Agent A. H. Hanson
Assistant General Passenger Agent J. F. Mer-
zing as familiar to the Northwest as Wash-
Lincoln and Grant to the world at large.
With the completion of the line from Iowa
Sioux City, and later from Cherokee to
falls, division headquarters were established
okee and remained there until shortly after
when the Cherokee division ceased to exist
lines included became a part of the Iowa
embracing all Illinois Central lines west
terloo. Division headquarters were again
in 1931, this time to Waterloo, and the

present division includes all of the 1,000 miles of
railroad stretching west of Chicago—a territory
larger in itself than the total mileage of many
good-sized railroads.

REACH HIGH PLACES

The names of the men who have served as
superintendents, chief dispatchers or train masters
on the west end of the Illinois Central include
many who reached a high place in the service
of the railroad. They include such men as W.
Atwill, formerly chief train dispatcher at Chero-
road; L. A. Downs, once superintendent at Fort
kee, who later became vice president of the rail-
Dodge and in after years president of the Illinois
Central, and C. F. Duggan, whose rise to the vice-
presidency included five years as superintendent
at Waterloo. They know western Iowa from per-
sonal experience.

Lying like an arm and hand across northern
Illinois and Iowa, with fingers reaching into Min-
nesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, the Iowa
Division of the Illinois Central taps the richest
food-producing area of the world. No railroad in
the United States passes through a territory pro-
ducing a greater variety of the necessities of life
than does the Illinois Central System. Beginning
with the fisheries and rice fields of southern
Louisiana, traversing the great cotton-growing
area of the Mississippi Delta, through the coal
fields of western Kentucky and southern Illinois,
to the great steel mills of Chicago and west
through the "bread-basket of the nation" with its
corn, hogs and dairy products to terminate at the
great meat packing cities along the Missouri river,
the Illinois Central truly "has everything."

SERVES FINE COMMUNITIES

There are no cleaner, more prosperous com-
munities on the lines of the Illinois Central than
the towns of western Iowa. Sioux City, gateway
to the grain fields of the Dakotas; Remsen, live-
stock selling and feeding center, with its fine
municipal auditorium; Cherokee, retail hub of a
rich farming district; Storm Lake, beautiful city
on one of Iowa's finest lakes—these and many
more create a steady flow of rail traffic that places
Iowa high as a revenue producing state.

The Illinois Central is proud to serve west-
ern Iowa, proud of its record of 75 years as the
route to market to the "cattle and hog belt" and
proud of the thrifty, progressive Americans who
have provided the traffic that has made the service
possible.

Our Best Wishes

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CYRIL KRAMER

Remsen, Iowa

Oldest Luxembourger Resident of Remsen



PETER THILL

Having settled on a farm in the Remsen vicinity 65 years ago, Mr. Thill is the oldest Luxembourger, in point of residence, in the community. A charter member of Section 14, Luxembourger Brotherhood of America, he has always been faithful in attendance of meetings, is an office holder and one of the section's loyal members.

OUR CONTINUED GOOD WILL
AND COMPLIMENTS TO

THE GRAND DUCHY
OF LUXEMBOURG

and

the Luxembourgers of Remsen



We thank the many who showed their
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Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Myers

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LeMars, Iowa

The Remsen Public School

Some of the early records of the Remsen independent school district apparently were lost. Continuous records on hand at present in the office of Secretary O. H. Huewe date back only to 1900. However, there is a record of the first class to graduate. This was in 1897 when four students received diplomas—Henry Lindemann, Albert B. Noethe, Edward Hoeck and Lucy E. G. Since then many have received their honors and gone forth into the worlds of commerce, culture and the professions.

The first school building was a small frame structure which was wrecked by the tornado of 1904. Another frame building took its place, but in 1911 the present brick structure, modern in every respect, was erected.

In 1900 the officers were: Theodore P. Scott, president; Nicholas Kass, secretary, and Frank Spiecker, treasurer. Teachers that year included: John Vanderwicken as principal, and Mrs. Koenig, Dell Conner, Anna Donahoe and A. Johnning.

In 1902, Hubert Huewe was the new treasurer of the school district, and R. T. Scott joined the teaching staff as principal. The next school year brought in Katie Neumann and Rosa Peters as teachers and three school directors: P. Scott, John Groth and Charles Rosburg.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

In 1904, John Groth became president of the district, and new teachers added to the staff were Mary Hays, principal, Emma Cook, Anna Kieffer. A record was kept of 1905, but in 1906 the new teachers were William H. Branch, Marie Bergner and Dot Earnest.

Directors of the school district in 1907 were John Groth, Henry Ahmann, Theo. P. Scott, Charles Rosburg and Peter Lauters. The teaching staff was comprised of J. H. Wescoat, principal, Mary Harnack, Anna Kieffer, Annie Donahoe and Dot L. Earnest.

PRESIDENT SCOTT

Theodore P. Scott was president of the school district in 1908, and the rest of the staff remained the same. In 1909, Theodore Moeller and Dr. Jastram joined the force of directors and Marybeth Schneider, Emma Lang, Elizabeth Kass and Mary Cocklin became the new teachers. Emma Atkinson was added to the teaching

staff in 1910, and 1911 brought several changes. Peter Arens and Frank Wengler were elected directors and Prof. F. E. Stamper, Maria Wiese, Emma Harms, Regina Wenner and Janet Grieve replaced the old teaching staff. New teachers in 1911 were: Eva Wagner, Elizabeth Kass, Clara Homan, Mae Cocklin, Marguerite Ulrich and Alice Minten.

NEW TEACHERS

In the school year of 1912, Elsie Williges, Mayme McCoy, Lily Stortz and Alice Minten were new teachers. In 1913, C. J. Ahmann was elected new secretary of the district, and M. A. Mieras elected treasurer. Directors that year were L. H. Harnack, Frank Wengler, Charles Rosburg and Peter Lauters. New teachers were Justice Georges and Flora Hewicker.

George Kramer and Henry Feller began services as directors of the school board in 1914, and the next year Lillian C. Kramer was added to the teaching staff. In 1916, M. H. Niggeling was appointed treasurer of the school district to fill the resignation of M. A. Mieras. New teachers that year were Eleanor Niggeling, Marion Cooley and T. B. Ryan.

1917 STAFF

President of the school district in 1917 was F. A. Sievers, while Henry Feller became one of the directors. The teaching staff that year included: Gregory Edres, T. B. Ryan, Lillian C. Kramer, Marian C. Cooley, I. K. Sweeney, Justine Georges, Mayme McCoy, Frances Hoffman.

George W. Schroeder was elected president in 1918, and John A. Johnson was added to the staff of directors. The next year M. H. Niggeling resigned as treasurer and Frank Spiecker was appointed to the position. U. J. Barbel served as superintendent that year, and Elsie Williges as principal. New teachers were Mattie Kollmansperger, Mae E. Monnett, Catherine Whalen, Sylvia Lukenbille, Edna Sorenson and Frances Hoffman.

NEWCOMERS TO STAFF

M. H. Niggeling continued to serve as treasurer in 1920, and new teachers were Belle B. Andrews, Charline Shelp, Henriette C. Steiner, Mabel Schroder and Elta Santner. In 1921, B. R. Haroff, Irene Mathis, Delia Mulder, Ethel Schro-

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Mrs. Florence Keeton and Marcelinda Alesch were newcomers to the teaching staff.

Directors in 1922 were: G. W. Schroder, L. Homan, Henry Feller, Peter Lauters and Chas. Jensen. Teachers included: E. W. Reading, superintendent; James W. Burns, Elizabeth Speidel, Abel Schroder, Nelle Cullen, Marcelinda Alesch, Abel Schroder and Ruth Reily, teachers.

PRESIDENT IN 1923

President of the school district in 1923 was H. Jastram. New director was Frank Weng while Anne Kramer, Adelaide Lloyd and Olivia Lauters were among the new teachers. In 1924 James W. Burns became superintendent of the Reimsen school, and Frank Whaley, Lillian McAllen and Edna Martini were newcomers to the teaching staff.

Three new teachers—Elsie Knapp, Olivia Lauters and Helen Ocker—came to the Reimsen school in 1925, and were followed the next year by Nelson Arnold and Grace Williams. A new director in 1927 was M. M. Gripenburg, while Edith Anderson, Ella Moeller and Wilma Gunsell were newcomers to sign teaching contracts.

STAFF OF 1928

Dr. A. H. Jastram continued as president of the district school board in 1928, and C. J. Ahlman and M. H. Niggeling continued to perform their duties as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Directors that year were Dr. A. H. Jastram, Peter Lauters, L. S. Homan, Henry Feller and M. M. Gripenburg. The teaching staff was composed of: J. W. Burns, superintendent; Lena Gemmiller, Edith Anderson, Nelson Arnold, Ella Moeller, Olivia Lauters, Adelaide Lloyd and Wilma Gunsell, teachers.

The staff remained the same in 1929, but in 1930 two new directors—F. C. Stearns and Edward Lloyd came in, as did four new teachers: Margaret Goodwin, Elizabeth Amlie, Inez Hauff and Ruth Eichhorn. O. H. Huewe was elected secretary of the board in 1931, and George C. Schultz was appointed new principal.

FURTHER CHANGES

In 1932, Genevieve Ferris, Helen Hunter and Gladys Willenburg were added to the teaching staff. No other changes were made until 1934 when Dr. J. E. McGovern became a new director and Melva Zeller and Elizabeth Melson began teaching. The next change came in 1936, when Rosalia Mansheim and Theda Jane Childs signed their teaching contracts.

In the school year of 1936-37, Principal Paul Grier was added to the staff, as were Irene M. Blount and Dorothy Lenore Carritt, teachers.

Last school year Anne Bechtelheimer began teaching here and the rest of the staff remained the same.

Dr. Jastram remained as president in 1938-39, O. H. Huewe as secretary and M. H. Niggeling, treasurer. The teaching staff was: Superintendent J. W. Burns, Principal Paul Grier and teachers Rosalia Mansheim, Dora Nykvist, Robert Mecklenburg, Irene Blount, Gladys Willenburg, Adelaide Lloyd and Anne Bechtelheimer.

PRESENT STAFF

After 23 consecutive years Dr. Jastram remains president of the board of education; Mr. Huewe still is secretary and Mr. Niggling is the treasurer. All have given long and faithful service. With Dr. Jastram as chairman are the following board members: Edw. L. Lloyd, L. S. Homan, Harry Duggan and Elmer H. Holtgrewe.

Present instructors are: Supt. Earl R. Stephenson, Mrs. Thelma Walker, Paul Deist and Miss Marjorie Lang in the high school, and Mrs. Stephenson, Miss Eva Myers, Miss Dorothea Becker and Miss Mary Frances Murphy in the grades.

Dora Boers, Mary Rose McCartan and Edna Landseidel joined the staff in 1940. The following year Mrs. Clifford Dorr taught to fill a vacancy as she has done several times, always dependable and willing to help in an emergency. That year also brought Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Stephenson to the school, the former as superintendent. Others to join the staff in 1941 were Norma Jean Fuesler and M. A. Sargent.

In 1942 the new teachers were Ginevra Mathey, Martha Seymour, Eva Myers, Dorothea Becker and Mrs. Stephenson, and in 1943 five new names appeared in the list as successors to as many who resigned—Pearl Simms, Lester Jenkins, Mrs. Joe Hey, Jr., Ira F. Vail and Mrs. Omar Schmidt.

In 1944 Miss Marge Lang accepted a high school position, as did Mrs. Thelma Walker, who formerly resided here and who returned to fill a vacancy while her husband served overseas in the army medical corps. This year, 1945, as successors to two of the 1944 staff, Miss Mary Frances Murphy and Paul Deist are included in the corps of instructors.

The district has a modern brick school building, is well equipped with up-to-date Home Economics and Science departments and a valuable library. The athletic department uses the municipal gymnasium and boasts strong boys' and girls' basketball teams coached by Mr. Deist and Miss Myers, respectively.

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Greetings From

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Saint Mary's School

In 1887, even before the town of Remsen was incorporated, St. Mary's was established. The parish had been organized six years earlier under the leadership of Rev. J. Gilchrist, who lived at Marcus and came to Remsen to take care of the spiritual needs of the people. Despite the fact that these pioneer Catholics met with frequent reverses, they tenaciously clung to their faith. Their first church, three years after it was built, was destroyed by a tornado.

Undaunted, the parishioners immediately built a new church under the direction of Rev. Father F. X. Schulte, who had succeeded Father Gilchrist and who became the first resident pastor. In 1887, one year after the dedication of this second church, which was somewhat larger than the first, the first parochial school was opened.

This school consisted of one room directly under the choir loft in the newly dedicated church. Drop doors, so devised that they might be hooked up on Sunday, separated the body of the church from the improvised school. Ingenuous carpenters contrived to turn church pews into desks by attaching drop leaves to the backs of pews. A table served as a teacher's desk. Herman Anthe was engaged as teacher, and St. Mary's, Remsen's Catholic school, had begun. The interest and enthusiasm of the Catholics in the religious education of their children is evident from the fact that the enrollment for the first year was forty.

FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING

One year later, in 1888, a \$4,000 school was erected. This building, which was 36x62x20 feet, stood north of the site of the present school. It consisted of two stories, four rooms on first floor, and four rooms on the second floor.

The education of the children was then entrusted to the Sisters of Saint Francis, Dubuque, Iowa. In September of that year three Sisters, Sister Mary Colette, later the Mother General of the Order, Sister Mary Angelina, and

Sister Mary Humiliana took up their residence in the unoccupied rooms of the new school. Of these, the first two were the teachers, and the latter did the domestic work. Because of the large enrollment a third teacher, Sister Mary Blondina, was added to the staff after the Christmas holidays. The course of study at this time included Religion, English, German, reading, arithmetic, civil government and drawing. Geography and United States history were soon added.

The school was not graded. According to the prevailing organization, a pupil remained in the first room until he had arrived at a certain age. He then automatically was promoted to the next room, where again he spent a specified time. When the pupil had attained the age of twelve or thirteen, the age at which he also received his first Holy Communion, he was graduated.

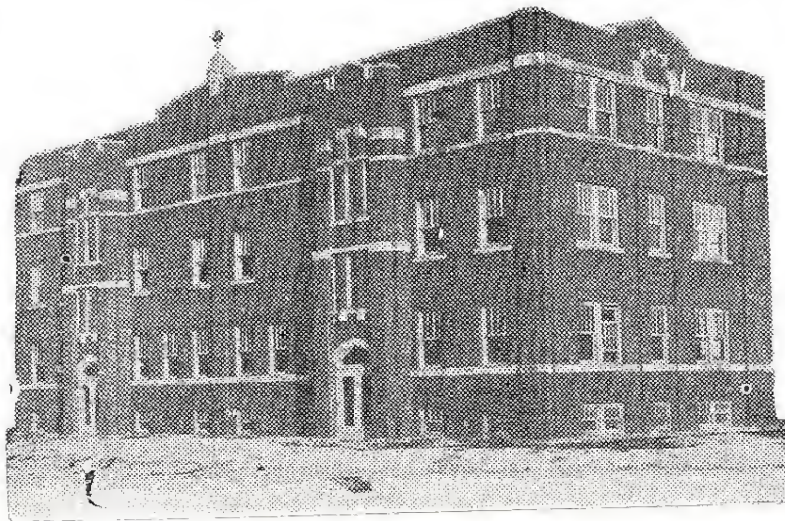
CONVENT HOME

The enrollment of the school steadily increased and it soon became necessary to open more school rooms and to add to the faculty. This condition necessitated the building of a home for the Sisters. Accordingly a nine-room convent was built south of the school. This was connected to the school by a small passage way so that the Sisters could go to and from school without going out of doors. On the second floor a small chapel was provided for the Sisters.

Then all the rooms in the school building were used for classes except two rooms on the second floor which were retained as dormitories for boarders. In September of the year 1902,

Sister Mary Petronella (Wienieke) introduced the ninth grade with a view of having pupils qualify for a teacher's certificate. The next year another grade was added. In the spring of 1904, three pupils, Elizabeth Kass, Laura Bruecher, and Clem Ahmann, were graduated from the two-year high school course.

In the fall of 1905 another year was ad-



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the school course and consequently in 1906 there were no graduates. The first class to be graduated from the three-year course were Regina Her, Dorothy Meinert, and Albert Kass. Sister Mary De Chantal took charge of the school in September of 1907. Though there were still only twelve pupils and but one room and one teacher for the high school, she, nevertheless, introduced second year algebra and geometry. It was not until 1910 that another teacher, and then only a part-time teacher, was added for high school.

NEW BUILDING

After the original school had served the town for twenty years, it was condemned as a trap. And again the people gave generously and made possible the erection of the present school building, which occupies the south-west corner of the St. Mary's Church block. This building is a two-story brick structure with, originally, six rooms and a large hall on the second floor; six rooms and connecting wardrobes on the first floor; and two class rooms, a large dining room, kitchen, boys' and girls' toilet rooms, and a boiler room in the basement. Not all the space in the building were at once used for school purposes, but additional space was provided for the probable growth of the enrollment. Two of the rooms on the second floor were used as dormitories for boarders.

September of 1910 marked the opening of school in the new building. This was a definite step forward in the history of St. Mary's school.

The new building provided book-cases for increasing library and a science room was constructed for the newly purchased \$200 worth of science equipment. Previous to this, science equipment existed practically only in name for the sum of such apparatus was a tall jar and an ext. pump—and these were the property of the doctor.

Interest was immediately aroused in the extension of the library. The pupils took an active part in the campaign for more books. Programs were sponsored to raise funds, and one year the school alone succeeded in collecting more than \$300 for book purchases.

The course of study was again enlarged during this memorable year. Physiology, botany, and home economics were included. Since the fourth teacher was added at this time, the class which would have been graduated in 1910 was retained and the class of 1911 was the first to be graduated from the new school. There were seven members in this class: Mae Kelley, Elizabeth Nothem,

Blanche Sudtelgte, Ida Sudtelgte, Justine Georges, Edward Brucher, and Henry Kass.

Four years later, in 1915, home economics was introduced. The following year bookkeeping and solid geometry were added. In 1918, through the influence of L. S. Homan, one of the first parochial school graduates, arrangements were made with the Remsen public school for the junior boys of St. Mary's to enroll in manual training class at the public school, thus saving the expense of duplication of equipment and of teachers.

A third teacher was added to the regular staff in 1920. The next year, Mr. Stephen Foster, State Superintendent and Inspector of Schools, visited the school with a view to accrediting. Equipment and classes were found satisfactory. The accrediting was delayed until the fourth year was added the following year. Mr. Foster urged parents as well as pupils who were finally convinced that all pupils must attend four years in order successfully to complete the high school course.

AN ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOL

The class of 1922 was the first, then, to be graduated by receiving credits which entitled them to enter any state institution of higher learning. Members of this privileged class were: Margaret Wictor, Callista Ahmann, Monica Dalhoff, Cecelia Dickmann, Florence Greenen, Sybella Wellendorf, George Foxen, Clarence Groff, Clarence Offermann, and Edmund Treinen.

By 1924 the enrollment had increased to such an extent that all the rooms in the building had been converted into school rooms. Each grade was taught in a separate room. Even the basement class room and the large hall had to be turned into school rooms.

As the enrollment increased, and as the teaching load was also proportionally increased, an arrangement was made for the junior girls to enroll for home economics at the Remsen public school.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

In 1934 the first glee club was organized; the following year uniforms for the high school girls were introduced.

The fourth high school teacher was employed in 1933. Each year more equipment in the various departments and more books were added. In 1936 the library was reorganized. The same year the senior class of the high school published the first volume of St. Mary's Hi-Lite, the school

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It was also during this year that the high school for the first time entered the diocesan contests in the declamatory and extemporaneous divisions.

In 1939 the high school was received into the city and became a member of the DUCAM, a union of all Catholic Action groups under St. Mary. The first president of the High School City was Ethel Kestel '39. In 1941 the Sodality was host to the DUCAM in the annual spring convention which brought about 2000 sodalists to the city for a gathering in honor of the Blessed Virgin.

In 1940 crowded conditions made it necessary to convert the school auditorium into classrooms. Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Schemel planned and directed the partitioning of the auditorium into five rooms, two on the west and three on the east, with a corridor between. The north rooms included a science laboratory, a classroom, and a commercial room furnished with fifteen typewriters, Remington and Royal; the west room, a homeroom and a library.

With the introduction of commercial courses in 1940, a fifth teacher was added to the faculty.

ATHLETICS

The athletic program of St. Mary's had always been limited by lack of gym facilities. In 1940 the new Remsen Municipal Hall was made available for St. Mary's pupils on alternate days of the week, and from then on basketball teams had definite practice schedules. Rev. Father Friedman, present coach, Clarence Bunkers '26, Elmer

Treinen '26, and Harold Weis are to be commended for their efforts to build character through sports.

The launching of a new project, the S.M.H. Reporter, the school paper, was a marked achievement of the year 1944-45. The girls enthusiastically approved the change from the one-piece blue uniform to white blouses and jumpers.

WHEN WAR CAME

St. Mary's School took an active part in the war effort. The pupils sold bonds and stamps in school, the total sales purchasing a jeep and an ambulance. Eighty-seven of her graduates are enrolled in the armed forces. Richard Treinen '40, the first St. Mary's alumnus to lose his life for his country, was killed in an air plane crash. The only St. Mary's boy to die on a foreign battle front was Roman Kosse '42, who was killed in action February 1, 1945. The third casualty was Walter Ruden '39, who was killed in an air plane crash before an assignment overseas.

THE RECORD

The record of the achievement of the people of St. Mary's parish in providing a Catholic education for their children from the humble beginning in 1887 to the present day notes the graduation of forty classes, the first being the class of 1904. There have been 564 graduates, 359 girls and 205 boys, among whom are priests, sisters, and men and women in the various professions, each working in his own field for the greater honor and glory of God.



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Member Christ Lutheran Church
41 Years
Present Chairman of Board



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Remsen and Oyens

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Ahmann, Donald
Ahmann, LeRoy
Arens, Melvin
Arens, Oswald

Baack, Ray
Baker, Clarence
Baker, Roscoe
Baker, Victor
Barthole, Jack
Barthole, Ray
Baune, Joe
Beck, James
Beck, Harry
Beck, Herbert
Beckman, Wm.
Beelner, Roman
Bellmyer, Milo
Bentz, Darrel
Bentz, Floyd
Bentz, Kenneth
Bentz, Lester
Bentz, Wm.
Bloom, Gilbert
Bock, Harold E.
Bode, Carl
Boever, Donald
Boever, Maurice
Bogh, Elmer
Bohlke, Milo
Bohnenkamp, Francis
Bornhorst, Clarence
Bornhorst, Sylvester
Bottjen, Carl
Brandes, Henry
Bunkers, Cletus

Bunkers, Roman
Bunkers, U. H.
Burns, James
Busch, John

Chancellor, Earl
Christoffel, Henry
Christoffel, Ray
Christophersen,
Henry
Christophersen, D.
Clark, Mike
Colling, Carl
Collins, Glen
Cook, Clark
Cronin, Lloyd

De Lay, J. J.
Delperdang, Al.
Delperdang, Cletus
Delperdang, Kenneth
Delperdang, Marion
Delperdang, Merland
Delperdang, Milton
Delperdang, Wm.
Diederich, Francis
Diederich, Joe
Diederich, Norman
Diekman, Ralph
Dominick, Joe
Dorr, Eugene
Dorr, Lewis
Dorr, Martin

Eisenbraun, Arnold
Elving, J. G.

Faber, Bob
Faber, Lester
Faber, Matthew
Feller, Arnold
Feller, Ray
Foss, Dr. Robert
Frank, E. H.
Frank, Leander
Frank, Valerius
Frasch, Filmore
Frederes, George

Galigan, Wm.
Galles, Louis
Gapp, Robert
Gengler, Al.
Gengler, Chas.
Gengler, Joe
Gordon, John J.
Graff, Kenneth
Grage, Raymond
Gramke, Melvin
Groeppe, Harry
Groff, Frank
Guttner, Ray

Haack, Chas.
Haack, Donald
Haack, Earl
Haack, Ray
Hagar, George Jr.
Hames, LuVern
Hanno, Loren
Hansen, Leonard
Hansen, Ray
Hanson, Ambrose
Hanson, Roy

Harnack, Bob
Harnack, Kenneth
Harnack, Ross
Harvey, Floyd
Hatz, Paul
Hatz, Vernon
Haverkamp, Albert
Hazen, Robert
Hazen, Vernon
Hermes, Lester
Holton, Emmet
Homan, Bob
Homan, Gordon
Horkey, Joe
Hughes, Richard
Hussey, Frank Jr.

Jasper, Ray
Jastram, Cecil
Johnson, Harold
Johnson, Robert
Johnson, Walter
Johnston, Roy
Juhl, Glen
Juhl, Irvin
Juhl, Lyle
Junkers, Joe

Kass, Joe
Kahl, Edward
Kahl, Henry
Keene, Robert
Kellen, Raymond
Kellen, Robert
Kellen, Victor
Kelly, Eldon
Kemp, Harold





Remsen and Oyens

Military Honor Roll

Kennedy, Wayne
Kestel, Herald
Kichoff, Leburne
Kiefer, Eugene Jr.
Kipp, Melvin
Klein, Melvin
Klein, Ray
Kloster, Jack
Kloster, Norman
Kluvar, Marvin
Koob, Fidelis
Kramer, Wm. Jr.
Kroeger, Elmer
Krogmann, Ambrose
Krogmann, Joe
Kunkel, Richard

Lang, Edward
Lang, Paul
Lang, Robert
Lang, Wayne
Langel, Clarence
Lamberto, Donald
Lamberto, Roman
Larson, Nelson
Lehnertz, Wally
Letsche, Lee
Letsche, LeRoy
Loutsch, Elmer
Loutsch, Vernon
Ludwig, Alphonse
Ludwig, Francis
Ludwig, Gordon
Ludwig, Roland
Lund, Donald

Mai, Donald

Mai, Marvin
Marquis, Vance
Matgen, Richard
McGovern, John
McKay, Melvin
Meyer, Milton
Milfs, Merle
Milfs, Richard
Miller, Leander
Mitchell, Howard E.
Moeller, Alfred Jr.
Mortensen, Melvin
Muller, Bud

Niehoff, Phillip
Niehus, Ed.
Neihus, E.
Neuenschwander,
Bob

Neuenschwander,
Elmer
Niggeling, Jim
Niggeling, Tom
Nitzschke, Donald
Nitzschke, Elmer
Nitzschke, Lloyd
Nitzschke, Lester
Nitzschke, Lyle
Nitzschke, Richard
Nitzschke, Warren
Nothem, Hubert

Oberman, Lawrence
Offerman, Donald
Offerman, Francis
Ohlendorf,
Glenwood

Ohlendorf, Don
Opbroek, Arnold
Ortmann, Joe
Ortman, Roman
Ott, Donald

Parriott, Burton
Parry, Marvin
Paulson, Alfred
Paulson, Paul
Peters, Ralph
Petersen, Alvin
Peterson, Burwin
Peterson, Farley
Peterson, Woodrow
Pfeifer, Oliver
Phillips, Wallace
Phillips, Wendell
Phillips, F. H.
Pick, James
Plathe, Jos.
Porter, Dan
Porter, Dwight
Presuhn, Chas.
Petersen, Paul

Raker, Paschel
Raveling, Orville
Recknagel, Orville
Reichling, Leonard
Richter, Elmer
Ricke, Robert
Roder, Jerome
Rodesch, George
Rosburg, Lyle
Ruba, Mathias
Roden, Sylvester

Ruba, Norbert
Reinholdt, Clarence

Sanow, Harlan
Sanow, Wayne
Schefstad, Frank
Schiltz, Elmer
Schiltz, Richard
Schmidt, Omar
Schmidt, Robert
Schmidt, Richard
Schmidt, Peter
Schmitz, Earl
Schnepf, Ralph
Schnieders, Bob
Scholer, Anslem
Schorg, Kenneth
Schorg, Weldon
Schorg, Lyle
Schultz, Leander
Schultz, Robert
Schumacher, Don
Schut, John
Schut, Ray
Schuver, John
Schroeder, Irvin
Schwartz, Chas.
Shea, Gerald
Schields, Ray
Sievers, Linden
Sievers, Ray
Sitzmann, Kenneth
Smith, James
Staah, Andrew
Staah, Irvin
Staah, Richard
Staah, Ralph





Remsen and Oyens *Military Honor Roll*

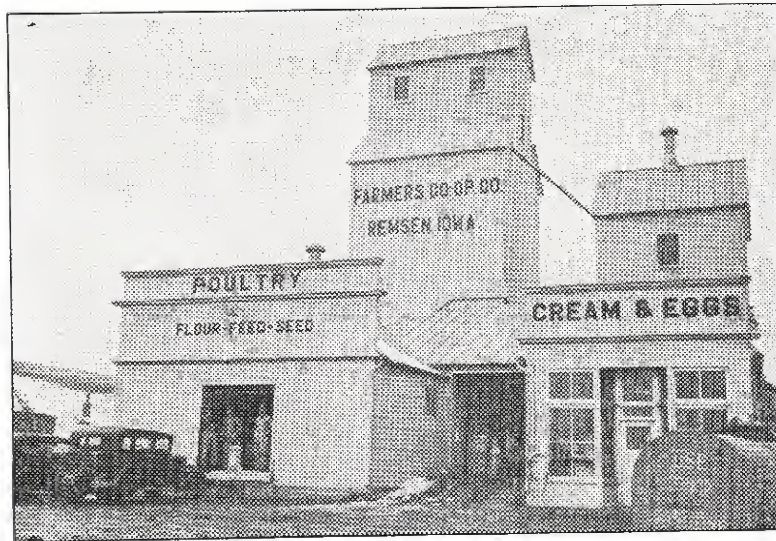
Steffen, C. C.	Theisen, Elmer	Vaske, Al.	Wiederholdt, Ray
Steichen, Arnold	Thiel, Urban		Wiederholdt, Vitus
Steichen, Arthur	Thill, Leland	Waldschmitt,	Wilberding, Emil
Steichen, Francis	Thill, Vernon	Raymond	Wilberding, Joe
Stellingwerf, Ed.	Tiedemann, Eldon	Walker, Dr. L. W.	Wilberding, Julian
Stoffel, Florian	Treinen, Charles N.	Weber, Leonard	Wilberding, Vincent
Stoffel, John	Treinen, Claude	Weichbrodt, Ray	Willenburg, Arnold
Stoffel, Wm.	Treinen, Elmer	Weiler, Duane	Witt, Leonard
Stoos, Jack	Treinen, Francis	Weiler, Gilbert	Witt, Ray
Stoos, Jerome	Treinen, Henry	Weiler, Stanley	Wolf, James
Stoos, Nick	Treinen, LeRoy	Weiler, Walter	Wurth, C.
Sudtelgte, Earl	Treinen, Louis	Wersinger, Art.	Wurth, Wm.
	Tritz, Francis	Wersinger, Jos.	
Taylor, Clarence	Tritz, Joe	Wess, Vernon	Zimmer, Louis
Theisen, Raphael	Twenstrup, Dr.	Wictor, Gilbert	

Oyens Military Honor Roll

Bortscheller, Edward	Hames, Orville	Ludwig, Clarence	Petersen, Alvin
Bouma, Roy	Hames, Raphael	Ludwig, Herbert	Reistroffer, Donald
Brandenburg, C.	Hansen, Alfred	Lutton, Dean	Rollins, Virgil
Brandenburg,	Hansen, Lawrence		Ruden, Silvius
Lawrence	Heuertz, Wilbur	Mohning, Arnold	
		Mohning, Merland	Scheitler, Ray
Delperdang, Ralph	Kelly, Eldon	Mulder, Magnus	Seglem, Robert
Doud, Vernon	Kelly, Ronald	Niehus, Doyle	Sheehan, Leo
Gengler, John	Lanzendorf, John	Peppersack, Henry	Wagner, Donald
Goetzinger, Ray	Larson, Niels	Perry, Clifford	Wurth, Louis

NOTE: The foregoing list of World War II service men furnished through the cooperation of Pieper Post No. 220, American Legion and Diekmann Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Remsen, Iowa





Greetings and Best Wishes

— from —

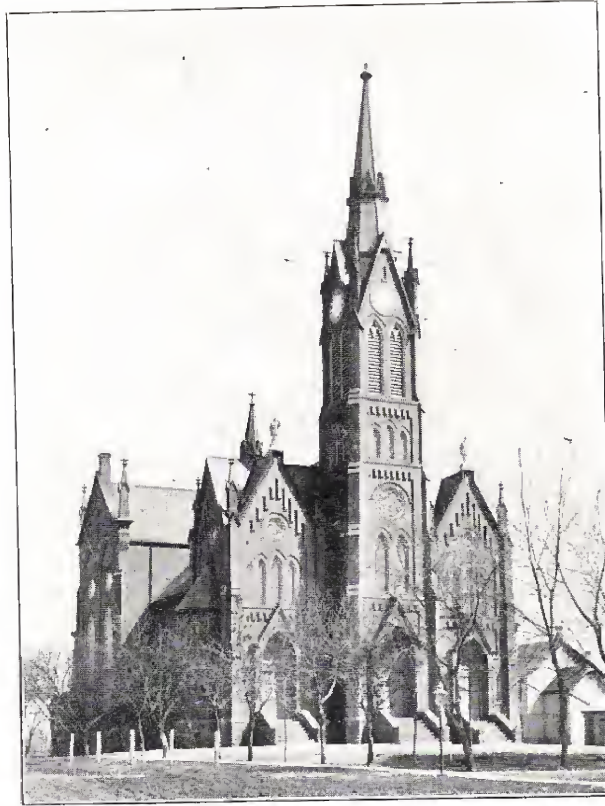
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SIOUX CITY, IOWA

St. Mary's Church

About one hundred years after the close of the Revolutionary war, St. Mary's church, Remsen, whose present pastor is Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Schemel with Rev. Leander Friedman as assistant, began its beginnings under the leadership of the Rev. J. Gilchrist of Marcus, Iowa. The land, comprising a block, was purchased from the Iowa Land Company for \$700, and the first church, in the same building, was built in the spring of 1882. The church was destroyed by a cyclone on June 1, 1885. After its destruction work was almost immediately begun on a new church.

Rev. F. X. Schulte, assistant at St. Mary's church, Dubuque, Iowa, was appointed the first resident pastor of the struggling St. Mary's parish in the fall of 1885. Services on Christmas of that year were the first to be held in the newly-constructed but unfinished church. When the church was finally completed the next spring, it was dedicated. By that time the parish had increased to about one hundred families.

An addition to the church, consisting of transepts and sacristy, was built in 1891. In 1895, a pneumatic pipe organ, having fourteen stops and 10 pipes, was purchased from and installed by William Schuelke and Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This year, 1946, the organ will have served the parish fifty years.

Since the parish grew rapidly, the families numbering about 200 at the turn of the century, plans were considered for the building of a new church, the present one. The following men were appointed members of the building committee: Rev. F. X. Schulte, chairman; F. G. Meinert, treasurer; J. F. Kass, secretary; W. J. Kass, assistant secretary and Anton Wintz, G. H. Bunkers, Joseph Reker, Peter Arens, Albert Mensen and Carl Staab.

The architect, Guido Beck of Dubuque, submitted the plans, which were approved by the congregation. Work of the construction was begun in the summer of 1902 under the contractor, J. Tappendorf of Rock Island, Illinois. Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Garrigan, bishop of Sioux City, assisted by many priests of the diocese, laid the cornerstone on April 21, 1903.

The dedication ceremony was held September 9, 1904. A Pontifical High Mass opened the ceremonies: Rev. Hoppmann of Ottumwa, Iowa, gave the sermon. In the afternoon, Rt. Rev. J. Thweback, bishop of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, performed the dedication ceremony; Rev. W. Halpin of Algona, Iowa, delivered the sermon.

The total cost of the church approached \$56,000. The church, of brick construction, is 152 feet long; 62 feet wide; 50 feet high with a tower 156 feet high. The transepts are 79 feet wide; the winter chapel is 60 by 70 by 12.

Rev. F. X. Schulte, the first resident pastor, resigned in 1923; Rev. A. A. Bausch, during whose pastorate St. Mary's convent was built, was administrator until 1925, when Rev. H. J. Schleier was appointed pastor. He served until his death on December 18, 1936. During his ministry, the present rectory was built, and the church was redecorated at a cost of \$6,000. Rev. J. A. Roder was the next pastor, residing until November 17, 1938. Rev. M. A. Schemel succeeded Father Roder.

On September 17, 1940, St. Mary's parish was honored by having its pastor raised to the rank of domestic prelate with the title of monsignor. Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Schemel was one of the nine priests invested on the occasion. Monsignor Schemel continued the program of parish improvement begun by his predecessors. The outstanding improvement was made in the school, which was remodeled to accommodate the introduction of commercial courses in the curriculum. The High School Sodality was established under the direction of Monsignor Schemel.

The assistants to the pastor who have served here include: Father John Heinzlmeier, 1898-1903; Father Herman J. Dries, 1903-1904; Father Christopher Huelshorst, 1904-1907; Father Joseph D. Fisch, 1907-1913; Father John Thoenissen, 1913-1916; Father B. Loeffelholz, 1916; Father George Theobald, 1916-1919; Father Joseph Underberg, 1919-1920; Father James B. Greteman, 1920-1925; Father John Hausmann, 1925-1928; Father P. J. Mattes, 1928-1931; Father William Bucholtz, 1931-1934; Father Edward Fandel, 1934-1940; and the present assistant, Father Leander Friedman, 1940-

The present congregation, consisting of about 400 families, includes approximately 2000 souls.

The achievements of the Catholic people of Remsen can be expressed adequately in the words of Rev. Edward L. Curran, author of "Great Moments in Catholic History." He says, in part, that the wealth of the Catholic church consists of items we should never forget—buildings erected for the honor and glory of God; Catholic schools erected for the service of humanity; the voluntary donations and sacrifices of all individual Catholics.

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**REMSEN
ALTON, ORANGE CITY**

History of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church



ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
REMSEN, IOWA



REV. PAUL WUEBBEN

Paul's Evangelical Lutheran congregation organized October 19, 1884, and was given the name Die Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Gemeinde zu Remsen, Iowa.

It was the first Protestant organization in

Remsen. Meetings for the organization had been held in private homes and in the old public school as early as June 8, 1881.

Original members of St. Paul's congregation were: John Herbst, George Beck, John Stobels, John Helms, Frank Rave, Karl Schumacher, John H. Moritz, Fred Schmidt, Fred Stobels, Henry Thompson, Robert Jolefs, Harm Buehner, Claus Sievers, Michael Schumacher, William Beck, William Thiesen, John A. George, George Roepke, George Tangeman, Earnest, Jacob Wullstein, G. D. Moritz, John Huber, Henry Gaden, Peter Geiser, Carl E. Robert Bornstein, Claus Ruehnen, H. E. H. Harms, M. Tozynka, and Carl E. E.

The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. Heinrich Bender, Rev. Drechsler,

Rev. George Kreth, Rev. Hoepner, Rev. Dettmann, Rev. Vehe, Rev. Dallmann, Rev. Ernst Birkner, Rev. E. H. Eilers, Rev. H. Jurgens, Rev. H. Reifschneider, Rev. Weichelt and the present pastor, Rev. Paul Wuebben.

The first church building was erected in 1888 and the present one in 1930.

At the present time the congregation has a membership of 140 families, and for a number of years has been free of debt.

St. Paul's congregation has four organizations active in church affairs. The oldest is the Ladies Aid, organized in 1890. Then there are the Young People's League, the Senior choir and the Junior choir.

St. Paul's celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on October 22, 1944.

The present pastor, Rev. Wuebben, has been a minister of the church for the past 13 years.

After 50 years of its existence the congregation was reincorporated under the name of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Remsen.

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—AND—
THE AERO CLUB



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GENERAL PRACTICE
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REMSEN, IOWA
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History of Christ Lutheran Church

Lutheran church services were conducted in Remsen before the town was incorporated. Sixty-six years ago Trinity Lutheran Church, Ames township, Cherokee county, was organized and a few years later its pastor, Rev. J. D. Hesse, began to preach in Remsen. In 1886, services were held in the old Remsen public school house. Although the old records now on hand are incomplete, one of the earliest documents of the church is preserved which shows that on March 27, 1887 the congregation was organized. For several years Pastor Hesse continued to minister unto the people here, being assisted at times by the Lutheran pastor at LeMars. In 1895, the congregation decided to erect a church and to call a pastor of their own. The cornerstone was laid in the fall of that year. On the last Sunday in April, 1896, the church was dedicated. The pastors conducting the dedication services were Rev. J. D. Hesse, of Cherokee county, and Rev. J. Horn of Germantown.

INCORPORATED

Incorporation papers were recorded by the congregation on May 1, 1896. The signers of the incorporation were Messrs. John Harnack, Sr., Hans Detlefs, George Ebrecht and Henry Sievers.

PASTORS

On the same day the first church building was dedicated, the first resident pastor, Rev. Martin Brueggemann was installed. He continued his pastorate here for two and one-half years. After Rev. Brueggemann moved to Alma, Iowa, the congregation was without a pastor for a period of four years, but were again provided when, on August 10, 1902, Rev. Paul Brammer was installed. Pastor Brammer remained here for four years. He then accepted a call to St. Ansgar, Iowa, which congregation he has been serving the last thirty-nine years. His successor here was Rev. L. A. Brauer who served the congregation 1906-1910. Other pastors were Rev. E. Kallsen, 1910-1911; Rev. E. Starck, 1911-1913; Rev. J. P. Guenther, 1913-1919; Rev. F. Wahlers, 1919-1922. The present pastor is Rev. A. Noack, who has now been serving the congregation since October, 1922.

A NEW CHURCH

In 1927 the interior of the congregation's first church building was greatly improved with a new altar, pulpit and pipe organ, but as time

went on the members of the congregation realized that it would need to be replaced with a new building. In July, 1941, the congregation decided to build a new church. The building committee consisted of Rev. A. Noack and Messrs. Henry Falke, Fred Seel, Wm. G. Sievers, August Erichsen, A. D. Ohlendorf. Mr. Thorwald Thorson of Forest City was the architect. The last service held in the old church was on March 13, 1942. Three days later the building had been dismantled.

The new church is of brick, the roof is covered with asbestos shingles of a combination of red colors. The seating capacity is 250. The church is 94 feet long, the nave is 29 feet and the rear 40 feet wide. The social room, kitchen, class room, and restrooms are all finished with glazed tile. The church has a loud-speaker system, with microphones at the altar, pulpit, and lectern; two loud-speakers are in the nave and four in the basement. The cost of the building with furnishings is \$25,000, which sum was paid in full shortly after the church was dedicated. The general contractor for the building was Mr. John Nemmers of LeMars, whose excellent workmanship is greatly appreciated by the whole congregation.

PARISH EDUCATION

Since the very beginning the congregation has had a flourishing Sunday school, taught by teachers of many years of experience. The teachers meet bi-monthly for lesson preparation and teacher training. All the children receive weekly or monthly magazines which give them Christian reading in the homes. The Sunday school also has its own library with books for the various ages. The pastor gives a two-year course in Catechism and Bible study for the children, preparing them for communicant membership in the church. A junior and senior Bible class meets each Sunday morning making a more thorough study of the sacred Scriptures. Bible quizzes and Bible topic study are conducted in each meeting. Every home in the congregation receives the official paper of the Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Witness.

SOCIETIES

Sixty-five women of the congregation are the active membership of the Ladies' Aid. This organization has doubled in size since the meetings are being held in the social room of the new church. The Ladies Aid, is true to its name, aiding not only its own members and the congregation, but also the work of the church at large by supporting

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missions and institutions of charity and contributing to the Red Cross and other national welfare organizations.

Thirty young people are members of the Y. M. C. A. They meet monthly for their topics, business, and recreation.

A group of the young folks sing as a choir every service. The robed choir members sing a seasonal hymn and a selection at every worship thus do their part to beautify the church services.

SYNODICAL MEMBERSHIP

The congregation has always been affiliated with the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and the United States. During its first years it received aid from the mission treasury of the Iowa district. The congregation supports very liberally the work of the Church at large. During the first year of this year it has remitted over \$3,300 for various Missions of the Lutheran Church.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR

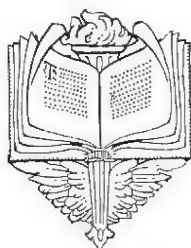
Many homes were directly affected by the war. Thirty-eight members of the congregation rendered the service of the nation. A military

funeral and a memorial service were held for the two members who made the supreme sacrifice. At different times the congregation remembered their beloved absent ones with gift boxes. Each month the soldiers are receiving some message from the pastor's study. All changed addresses are reported weekly in the Sunday Bulletin. The soldiers' birthdays are made known in advance so that the membership may send greetings. Our Church's motto is, "They shall not march alone!"

Many articles have been sent to veterans' hospitals. Baked goods were sent to service centers. Boxes of books were sent to prisoners of war camps. Hundreds of dollars were contributed to the Army and Navy Commission of the Lutheran Church for its work among the armed forces. Truck loads of salvaged paper have been gathered. These and many other special efforts were gladly rendered by the membership out of thankfulness for the priceless blessing of religious freedom in our beloved country.

STATISTICS

The present membership is 325 baptized persons, 200 of these are communicant members. The church record shows that 668 were baptized, 458 confirmed, 134 marriages were performed and 216 persons buried.



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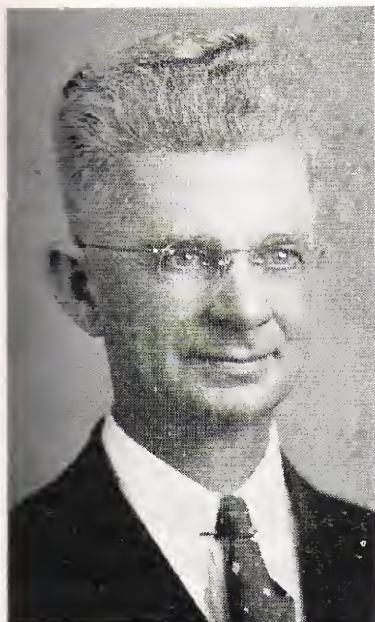
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Christ Lutheran Church



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Pastor Since 1922



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SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Court Joan of Arc - Catholic Daughters of America



The national order of the Catholic Daughters of America was founded in 1903 by the Knights of Columbus, at Utica, N.Y. with a membership of 60.

From this nucleus we have grown to a membership of more than 200,000, established in 45 states, Panama, Puerto Rico, Canada and Alaska.

Our aim is the propagation and preservation of our Holy Faith; the intensification of patriotism; the material, moral and intellectual development of Catholic womanhood, and the protection and well-being of our Catholic girls. We are also pledged to the dispensation of charity and the furtherance of Catholic charitable projects.

Each unit maps out its own work, commensurate with the needs of the community in accordance with the scope outlined and the wishes of the Reverend clergy.

Court Joan of Arc, No. 335, of Remsen, Iowa, was organized in May, 1918, by a group of 26 members of the order. The first reception was held on June 2 of that year, at which the 26 new members were admitted. The exemplification of the ritual was carried out by the degree team of Court Santa Maria, 179, of LeMars, Iowa, in which court the organizers of the new court originally were members.

Charter members are: Mrs. C. J. Ahmann, Elvira Alesch, Marcelinda Alesch, Matilda Alesch, Margaret Arens, Celia Ahmann, Mrs. A. M. Beck, Olga Brucher, Mrs. Wm. Determan, Mrs. J. J. Determan, Mrs. F. B. Duster, Mrs. J. C. Esser, Lauretta Foxen, Justine Georges, Mrs. M. Goebel, Margaret Galles, Mrs. F. Lorge, Mrs. W. H. Hombach, Mrs. Frank J. Homan, Mrs. P. J. Homan, Mae Kelly, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Orrin M. Kelly, Mrs. E. F. Kieffer, Mrs. John Keffeler, Elizabeth Lotz, Lillian Levins, Edith Lloyd, Mrs. J. Lotz, Mrs. T. S. List, Anna Meinert, Hildegard Meinert, Hedwig Meinert, Mrs. John McCoy, Mayme McCoy, Regina Nothem, Katherine Nothem, Mrs. J. Nothem, Katherine Niggeling, Bertha Singer, Carrie Schnepf, Josephine Staab, Blanche Sudtelgte, Mrs. Nic Treinen, Mrs. C. Treinen, Marie Wagner, Gertrude Wagner, Susan Weiler, Leonora Wagner, Isabel Wendt, Lillian Wendt.

Of these charter members the following still retain their membership: Margaret Arens, Mrs. J. Flynn, Mrs. A. M. Beck, Mrs. F. Duster, Mrs. J. C. Esser, Lauretta Foxen, Mrs. M. Goebel, Mrs. Gordon Garvin, Mrs. F. Lorge, Mrs. P. J. Homan, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. E. F. Kieffer, Mrs. John Keffeler, Edith Lloyd, Anna Meinert, Mrs. May-

me Polar, Mrs. M. Peters, Katherine Nothem, Mrs. J. Nothem, Carrie Schnepf, Mrs. L. Ahlers, Mrs. N. Treinen, Marie Wagner, Mrs. O. H. Huewe and Mrs. E. Lloyd.

Since organization approximately \$10,000 has been contributed to charity and benevolences. Of this amount \$3,000 was contributed to St. Mary's parish of Remsen. Our project was the complete furnishing of the convent chapel. The sum of \$5,176 was paid in aid to young men studying for the priesthood. Other recipients include local needy families, victims of national disasters, home and foreign missions, the American Red Cross, cancer and tuberculosis institutions, the March of Dimes, war funds, chaplain funds, orphanages, schools and colleges.

Breakfast is served to approximately 250 children of St. Mary's parochial school on the first Friday of each month.

Members have been active in national defense and other war activities, namely: Home nursing and first aid courses, assisting in Red Cross and U. S. O. drives, serving on the Emergency Food and Housing committee, Emergency Drivers committee, ration boards, and Red Cross sewing and knitting.

Cord rosaries were made for men in the service, and prayer books, medals and cash for chaplains' aid were contributed.

The members, now numbering 278, may be counted on as leaders in community affairs whether merely local or in cooperation with national projects.

Two members of Court Joan of Arc, Mrs. A. M. Beck and Mrs. Orrin M. Kelly, have represented the court in national conventions of the order, the former at Atlantic City, N. J., the latter at Washington, D. C., and Marie Dalhoff represented the court at the Eucharistic Congress in New Orleans.

Although primarily a charitable organization, the order pays a mortuary benefit of \$25 to \$100, according to the length of membership.

Present officers of Court Joan of Arc are: Grand regent, Mrs. A. M. Beck; vice grand regent, Mrs. S. M. Fideler; prophetess, Mrs. Ben Sudtelgte; lecturer, Joan Ludwig; financial secretary, Mrs. John Ritz, Sr.; treasurer, Lauretta Foxen; historian, Mrs. Louis Zimmer; monitor, Caroline Zigrang; organist, Mrs. Edw. L. Lloyd; sentinel, Mrs. J. Schiltz; trustees, Mrs. Anna Faber, Mrs. J. T. Schultz, Mrs. J. Watgen, Marie Wagner, Mrs. O. H. Huewe, Mrs. E. F. Kieffer; chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Schemel.

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—TO—

Verne Kellen, Remsen, Iowa
Farmers Elevator, Remsen, Iowa

Pieper Post No. 220---The American Legion

Pieper Post, No. 220, of Remsen was formally organized Oct. 4, 1919.

The leadership of Capt. Edward J. Brucher was largely responsible for the organization of the local post at that time, and in recognition of his valued services, the members unanimously chose Capt. Brucher as their first commander.

Pieper Post was named after William Pieper, member of a pioneer Remsen family and one of the first lads to enlist after America's entrance in the World War. He was a member of the 168th Infantry, 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and fell in action before the terrible barrage at Chateau-Thierry, on July 19, 1918.

One of the outstanding achievements was the building of their Legion Home in 1932 at a cost of \$5000. The building is a handsome, one-story structure with full basement.

Among the public enterprises that the post has taken part in, was the organization and main-



WILLIAM PIEPER
For whom Pieper Post was named

tenance of Junior Baseball clubs up to World War II, a juvenile drill corps under the captaincy of Dave Cook, an Americanism school for aliens, actively supporting Boys' State by sending boys to camp annually and various community service activities.

In 1935, 1938 and in 1941, the post was host to the Ninth District Convention here.

The present membership of Pieper Post is 98, and it is one of the most active posts in the state for its size. Officers elected in June were: Aloy Pick, commander; Joe Bohnenkamp, vice commander; Joe N. Beck, adjutant.

John Harnack, finance officer; John Theisen, chaplain; Anthony Strehl, historian; Nick Mai, sergeant-at-arms. Members of the executive committee are: V. N. Delperdang, Nick Hatz, S. M. Fideler, Ted Kobberman and Richard Staab. Charles Wilberding is chairman of the graves registration committee and O. H. Huewe is the service officer.

MEMBERS



Pieper Post No. 220

World War I

Lawrence Ahlers
Fred Arens
John T. Arens
Joe N. Beck
Wm. Benjegerdes
Joe Bohnenkamp
Herman Boever
Wm. Dawson
Math Diederich
Gene Diers
V. N. Delperdang
Harm Dirks
John Engelbrecht
A. J. Ernster
Gus Feller
S. M. Fideler
Nick Frank
John P. Gengler
Adolph Haack

Claus Haack
John Harnack
Jim Harman
Nick Hatz
Claire Haye
Frank Hewicker
O. H. Huewe
F. J. Hussey
F. W. Horkey
Enoch Johnson
Herman Johnson
Walter Lang
Frank Lenertz
E. L. Lloyd
John Long
John Maass
Nick Mai
Carl Marquard
Marcel Matgen
M. M. Milfs
Ferd Moeller
Niels Mortensen

F. A. Mylan
C. M. Myers
M. H. Niggeling
Otto Nitzschke
Elmer Ohlendorf
Walter Ortmann
Aloy Pick
Albert Reiners
John Rodenbour
Henry Rolfes
Anthony Strehl
John Sanny
Frank Scholer
Lawrence Shea
Charles Siefke
John L. Scharff
Emil Staab
Fred A. Steffen
John Schuchard
E. R. Stephenson
Emil Schermer
John Theisen

Oscar Tregoning
Frank Thiel
Ben Veldhuis
Charles Wilberding
Charles Wulf
Victor Wolff
E. E. Wilson
John Wenthold

World War I & II

Dave Cook
Wm. F. Pratt

World War II

Friedland Bohlke
Roy L. Bentz
Ray P. Baack

Thomas E. Dawson
Frank Greten
Cletus Hansen
Henry H. A. Hansen
Roy H. G. Hansen
Ross Harnack
Ted Kobberman
Al Kenkel
Joe J. Kelly
Roland Letsche
Chas. E. Manning
Aloysius Masuen
Wm. H. Milfs
Elmer T. Nitzschke
Burton Parriott
Wallace H. Phillips
Wendell F. Phillips
Earl G. Peters
John Rodesch
Richard Staab
Henry A. Treinen
John Waldschmitt

Why You Should Be a Member of



The American Legion can and will do many things for you. You will be represented by the Legion's National Rehabilitation, Employment, Legislative and Veterans' Preference committee at Washington, D. C. You will be kept informed of your rights and privileges under all federal legislation of benefit to the veteran. You will be able to turn to your local post for help at any time.

All through the years the Legion has battled for proper legislation to take care of veterans and their dependents.

The American Legion is the largest Veterans' Organization in the history of the world.

In connection with World War II veterans' legislation, the Legislative committee has worked on almost every congressional bill affecting them. We have seen our efforts rewarded with the enactment of the following laws providing benefits for them:

The National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 and beneficial amendments thereto.
The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940.
Six Months' Gratuity benefits for dependents of all officers and enlisted men.
The payment of compensation at various wartime rates for the disabled in line of duty.
Free postage to members in the armed forces while on active duty.
The pay readjustment act of 1942.
The family allowance act for dependents of enlisted men of the armed forces.
Hospitalization, domiciliary care and burial benefits for World War II veterans.
Vocational rehabilitation for veterans of World War II who incur permanent disabilities.

AND MANY OTHERS

The legislative program of the American Legion will continue to be geared to the needs of the Veterans of World War II.

CHILD WELFARE. The American Legion has had a program of Child Welfare since 1925. Since its establishment, 5,900,00 children have been rendered aid and service at a cost of \$50,000,000.00. Ninety per cent of the children were with their own mothers in their own family homes. The Legion also has a \$5,000,000.00 endowment fund, interest of which is used to pay a portion of the cost of the Child and Rehabilitation work.

Throughout the nation the physical properties and investments, such as buildings, furnishings, equipment, investments in government War Bonds represent more than \$65,000,000.00.

PIEPER POST owns its own well equipped home. Plans for enlarging the present facilities will wait until returning World War II veterans can present their ideas for a larger and better Legion home.

Pieper Post No. 220 The American Legion

American Legion Auxiliary



Pieper Post No. 220, American Legion Auxiliary, was organized May 9, 1921, with Mrs. Lucie A. Lloyd as the first president. When the charter was granted May 8, 1922, there were 49 charter members.

Present membership is 108. Of these, twenty-two are Twenty-Five Year members, eligible for the Twenty-Five Year service pin.

The unit conducts an annual health program in the community. In addition, members engage in Red Cross work and in the sale of Christmas seals and bonds and stamps.

Present officers are:

President, Mrs. Enoch Johnson

First Vice President, Mrs. A. H. Jastram

Second Vice President, Mrs. O. H. Nitzschke

Secretary, Mrs. Edwin Holtgrewe

Treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Johnson

Chaplain, Mrs. O. H. Huewe

Historian, Mrs. M. R. Faber

Sergeant-at-Arms, Mrs. John Engelbrecht

Music Chairman, Mrs. S. M. Fideler

Plymouth County President, Mrs. Edwin Holtgrewe

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Veterans of Foreign Wars Have Active Organizations



Diekmann Post V. F. W.

Among the civic and fraternal organizations that flourish in Remsen is that of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has an active history.

Joseph B. Diekmann Post, No. 3328, V. F. W., of Remsen, was organized here by Dept. Commander E. R. Crane during the winter of 1934-35.

On June 11, 1935, the post was instituted with the attendance of members from posts in various towns throughout the Eighth district.

The first commander, Marcel Matgen, Sr., was chosen unanimously because of his part in organizing the post, which flourished from the very beginning.

The post was named after Joseph B. Diekmann, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Diekmann, pioneers in the farming community adjacent to Remsen. Joseph Diekmann passed away while in the service and during the influenza epidemic that raged through the country during World War I. He was a member of the 88th division, with service in England and France.

Diekmann post takes a lead in all patriotic celebrations and anniversaries and several times has been host to county and district conventions. Its members are particularly interested in welfare work, veterans' rehabilitation and works for the benefit of disabled veterans in the government hospitals of Iowa.

Present officers of Diekmann post are:

Commander, E. E. Nelson (LeMars).
Senior Vice Commander, John Sanny.
Junior Vice Commander, Joe Bohnenkamp.
Quartermaster, Milo C. Bellmyer.
Adjutant, Aloy S. Pick.
Chaplain, C. Langendorfer (LeMars).
Officer of the Day, Carl Baertling (Marcus).
Service Officer, Math. Diederich.
Trustees—Herman Boever, John Sanny,
Nick H. Hatz.



Diekmann Post Auxiliary

The auxiliary to Diekmann post was organized September 10, 1935, under authority issued to Mrs. Gus. Brosalis of Cherokee, by the national president.

First officers were: President, Mrs. Enoch Johnson; senior vice president, Mrs. Aloy S. Pick; junior vice president, Mrs. Gene Diers; chaplain, Mrs. Otto H. Nitzschke; guard, Mrs. Math. Diederich and conductress, Mrs. Earl Hanno.

The organization is active in all projects helpful to Diekmann post, sponsors the essay contest each year, works for the comfort and rehabilitation of veterans and has taken an active part in many local civic projects.

Present officers of Diekmann post Auxiliary are:

President, Mrs. S. M. Fideler.
Senior Vice President, Mrs. Wm. Colling.
Junior Vice President, Mrs. O. H. Nitzschke.
Treasurer, Mrs. A. S. Pick.
Secretary, Miss Mary Ann Gramke.
Chaplain, Mrs. Clara Bjork.
Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. John M. Kennedy.
Guard, Mrs. Math. Diederich.
Musician, Miss Edna Mae Fideler.
Conductress, Miss Margaret Diederich.
Flag Bearer, Mrs. Earl L. Hanno.
Banner Bearer, Mrs. Herman Boever.
Color Bearers—Mrs. Anton Schiltz, Mrs. John Haack, Mrs. Gilbert Blum and Miss Sally Theisen.

*Our Kindest Wishes
for the Future Welfare of
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*



SIoux CITY STOCK YARDS

THE GREAT MIDWEST MARKET

Sioux City, Iowa

Remsen Municipal Utilities

Any accomplishment that requires skill, unceasing labor, and a devotion to community welfare, is usually prized very highly when the objective is reached. This can be said of the municipal electric light and power plant in Remsen.



MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT

had town officials like J. F. Gamerding, Nicholas Hatz, Michael Brucher, Henry Falke, John Ahmann, and Fred T. Phillips, who, when they believed they were right, had the determination and courage to fight until the last obstacle was overcome.

Some difference of opinion exists as to what brought about the agitation for a municipally owned plant. Apparently it was due primarily to the expenditure of over \$2,500 annually for lighting the streets of Remsen and the unsuccessful attempt of the council to obtain a reduction in rates.

The matter was frequently discussed at board meetings; the council obtained information from various towns and it appeared that the only solution to a reduced cost of maintaining an adequate all-night street lighting system was the installation of a municipal plant. Data from municipally owned plants was obtained and the mayor and councilmen personally inspected many of these plants, interviewed town officials, ascertaining the costs of plants, operating expenses, income and profits.

After fully satisfying themselves of the advisability of such a move, they discussed the proposition with many of the citizens of Remsen and received almost unanimous endorsement of their proposed plans. Legal counsel and an engineer were employed and a special election was held on Sept. 3, 1931, at which the electors voted upon a proposition to establish and erect a municipal electric light and power plant and the issuing of \$75,000 in bonds to cover the cost of same.

The power company then serving Remsen vigorously opposed the plans of the town council and until the Supreme Court of Iowa approved the legality of the election and the bond issue, left no stone unturned to obstruct every move made by the council and in every way hinder and delay the construction of the plant. The electors endorsed the judgment of the council by carrying the election by a vote of 456 to 130. It was an accomplishment during the depression period for any municipality to vote a bond issue.

It was very fortunate for Remsen to have

The plant was constructed in 1933 and the lines were energized at Christmas time of that year. Originally the power units consisted of a three and four cylinder Diesel engine of a rated H. P. of 240 and 320 respectively. R. W. Strohmeier, the foreman of the construction work for the contractor, was employed by the council as superintendent of the plant, with E. H. Holtgrewe and Norbert Ahmann as operators. The plant was a success from the start and during the first year of operation generated 418,660 K.W. The load has shown a consistent increase and since the fiscal year of 1940 has exceeded an annual output of over 1,000,000 K.W.

THEN EXPAND

As the load of the plant increased it soon became apparent that additional standby power was necessary and in 1938 the building was altered, and improved equipment and an additional six cylinder Diesel engine of a rated H. P. of 450 were installed. Revenue bonds to the extent of \$30,800 were sold to match a 45 pct. WPA grant.

In 1935 a special election was held placing the light plant and the water system under the direct management of a board of trustees operating as provided under a section of the Code of Iowa. Upon placing the municipal utilities under trusteeship it was deemed advisable to employ an all-time clerk. George Wess has served in this capacity continuously, acting not only as clerk for the council and also for the board of trustees, but efficiently has rendered a varied municipal service to the public in general.

PERSONNEL

Personnel of the Municipal Utilities are: Trustees—Nicholas Hatz, chairman, Otmar H. Huewe, and W. G. Sievers. E. H. Holtgrewe is plant superintendent, with John Wiebersch, Al Zeimen, John Zimmerman and Frederick Schmidt as operators, and George Wess, clerk of the board.

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LIONS CLUB



Affiliated with Lions International is the Remsen Lions Club, organized six years ago and which meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Meetings are held in the evening with dinner followed by a business session. The Lions are interested in civic improvement and development and, to the extent of their ability as a group, support all worthy enterprises that tend toward the betterment of the community.

An annual project sponsored by this active group is an ice skating rink, using the baseball diamond, and besides an excellent skating surface the Lions supply a warming shack, electric lighting and chaperonage. In the project they are supported by the town council which grants them the use of the ball park; donates the water and the lighting.

Throughout the war the Lions have had as their dinner guests, servicemen home on leave or furlough, also those recently discharged.

Present officers of the Remsen Lions club are:

President, Clifford A. Dorr.

First Vice President, E. H. Holtgrewe

Second Vice President, W. P. Kelsey.

Third Vice President, E. R. Stephenson.

Immediate Past President, Burton Parriott.

Past President, A. M. Beck.

Secretary-Treasurer, Marcel W. Matgen.

Lion Tamer, Jos. V. Fisch.

Tail Twister, Roman Groff.

Directors—J. W. Zimmerman, E. F. Kieffer, Robert Schumacher.

AMERICAN RED CROSS



Assisting in all emergency relief work for the American Red Cross Society is the Remsen branch of the Plymouth county chapter, organized in 1918.

The Remsen branch has given aid to numerous local families in financial distress but its major project to date came along with the fire of July 4, 1936, when property in the amount of a half million dollars was destroyed. A number of local families were left homeless and in need of clothing. The national organization sent a representative to direct the emergency relief work and the local branch footed the emergency bills.

The branch maintains a sewing and a knitting department headed by Mrs. Edwin Holtgrewe and Mrs. Clarence Frank, respectively.

Among the half dozen branches in Plymouth county, the Remsen branch has always been, and still is, the strongest, financially.

Officers are:

President, Dr. A. H. Jastram.

Vice President, E. F. Kieffer.

Secretary, John A. Ulveling.

Treasurer, M. H. Niggeling.

Home Service Officer, N. B. Homan.

Directors—Mrs. Holtgrewe, E. H. Spiecker, John Keffeler,
M. M. Gripenburg, Burton Parriott.

We Write All Kinds of Insurance

More than thirty years in business in
Remsen is your guarantee that we can
give you the best at lowest rates and
can handle your losses efficiently.

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ORANGE CRUSH

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1501 East Fourth Street



SIOUX CITY, IOWA



In Memoriam



Sgt. John W. Lanzendorf, USMCR
Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lanzendorf of
Oyens
Born at Oyens Nov. 22, 1923
Killed in action July 7, 1944, on Saipan

Sgt. Alphone T. Ludwig, Infantry
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Ludwig
Born at Remsen, April 12, 1916
Killed in action, Sept. 12, 1944, in France

Lieut. Richard J. Treinen, Army Air Force
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Treinen
Born at Remsen March 31, 1923
Killed in plane crash January 20, 1945, at
Redmond Army Air Base, Oregon

Pvt. Roman Leo Kosse, Army
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kosse
Born at Remsen, April 28, 1924
Killed in action February 1, 1945, in France

Pfc. Leland P. Letsche, Infantry
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Letsche
Born on Farm in Cherokee County March 5,
1918
Killed in action April 28, 1944,
Anzio Beachhead, Italy

Eilert Seggermann, Navy
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harm Seggermann
Born at Remsen February 8, 1918
Lost in action March 3, 1943, in Greenland

Donald Harnack, Army Air Force
Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Harnack
Born at Remsen, December 13, 1921
Killed in plane crash March 10, 1943,
at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Arizona

T/Sgt. Laurence J. Brandenburg, Army Air Force
Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Brandenburg
Age 25 Years
Lost in aerial action over Germany, April, 1943

Sgt. Vernon E. Miller, Army Air Force
Son of Mrs. Tina Miller
Born at Remsen May 29, 1920
Killed in plane crash in California,
January 19, 1944

Second Lieut. Edmund Rohde, Army Air Force
Son of Mrs. Alma Rohde
Born at Remsen September 30, 1921
Lost in aerial action over Germany
October 6, 1944

Pfc. Frank P. Lanners, Army
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lanners
Born at Remsen January 6, 1918
Killed in action July 12, 1943, in North Africa

T/Sgt. Raymond Kohnke, Army
Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Kohnke
Born at Remsen January 20, 1914
Killed in action at Corregidor March 26, 1943

Pfc. John Stoos, Jr., Coast Artillery
Son of John Stoos, Sr.
Born at Remsen, June 16, 1912
Killed in action on Corregidor, May 6, 1942



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Old Home
is
Good Bread



War Veterans Buried in Remsen Cemeteries

CIVIL WAR

Wilhelm Long
Wilhelm Sievers
Nicholas Becker
Theodore Paskert

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Louis Schmitz
Albert Moser

WORLD WAR I

William Pieper
Albert Fromme
Charles Schnepf
Peter Osip
Peter Kirpes
Nick Clemmens
Joseph Wagner
Joseph Fidler
Fred Thiel
Carl Bock
Albert Koerner
Louis Reinholdt
Aloys Nothem
Roland Wentz
Joseph Diekman

WORLD WAR II

Silas Ritz
Donald Harnack
Vernon Miller
Richard Treinen

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Remsen, Iowa

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LIVE STOCK



Weekly Auction Sales

Tuesday Nights, Thursday Afternoons

A WESTERN MARKET IN THE CORN BELT

Oyens---A Good Neighbor

Closely linked with the history of Remsen is the town of Oyens, population 100, located four miles to the west. For numerous former Remsen people now make up the population of that thriving little town, and always there has existed a friendly spirit between the two.

The town of Oyens is considerably older than Remsen in years, although not as old as an incorporated unit. The first settlers of that community appeared there in the late sixties when the present site of Remsen still was an unbroken prairie.

The settlement of Oyens thrived for years without town ordinances, the movements of its people guided by federal, state and county township laws and regulations. Not until 1909 was the town incorporated. The first settlers were governed in their location under the Homestead laws enacted during Abraham Lincoln's presidency.

EARLY SETTLERS OF OYENS

Among those recalled as early settlers around Oyens are David Baldwin, who settled in now Fredonia township, one mile west and three miles north of Oyens. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were the parents of Fred, Walter, Herbert and Laura, all well known among present day residents. Mr. and Mrs. John Tovey came also in the late 60's, settling one mile west and two miles north of the village.

The only original homestead house to be found today in Oyens territory is that erected in the early 60's by E. P. Towns, on his homestead one mile west of town.

Among the old-time business men of the town recalled are John Meis, Nick Freymann, Henry Wisser, Steve Ellingsworth, Mike Reard, Paul Wanderscheid, John Kaiser, Jos. J. Kemp,

C. Ludwig, John Galles, Jacob Fiedler, Henry Masuen, Nick Feller, Paul Peterson, Charles Masuen, J. L. Doud, Joe Strohbeen, Harry Kemp, Charles Kuster, Jens Kloster, Charles Peebles, J. M. Hentges and hosts of others, and some of these are still in business there.

Mrs. J. L. Doud is the Oyens postmistress and according to postal inspectors is "doing a swell job." Less than \$50 more business was required in 1944 to put the office in third class.

The town was incorporated in 1909. With but one ticket in the field the first elected results as follows:

Mayor, Nicholas Freymann.

Clerk, John Meis.

Councilmen—Paul Peterson, Mike Reard, Jacob Fiedler, Henry Masuen and Nick Feller.

Town Marshal, John Galles.

Oyens has two churches, St. Catherine's Catholic of which the Rev. H. B. Karhoff is pastor, and Gethsemane Lutheran, served by the Rev. John Christensen of Marcus.

There are numerous business places, substantial dwellings and 100 good citizens.

PRESENT OFFICERS

The "official family" of Oyens, "the biggest little town in Iowa," today is as follows:

Mayor, Paul Peterson.

Clerk, Jos. J. Kemp.

Treasurer, Mike Weber.

Councilmen—J. L. Doud, J. A. Kloster, Thorvald Kloster, and J. M. Hentges. There is a vacancy on the council at this time through death of Charles Kuster.

GREETINGS
AND BEST WISHES

to

The Luxembourgers

and their friends

of

Remsen and Vicinity

—from—

TRINITY COUNCIL

(1466)



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

LeMars, Iowa



Schaafs Hardware Store was founded in 1885 by Henry Schaafs, born in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, who, after serving an enlistment in the French army, migrated from Paris to America at the age of 21 years.

He arrived with but little capital and embarked in his business career by buying and selling pocket knives, buying one or two knives at a time, and, as his business grew, added more items of hardware, finally opening his store and adding buggies, wagons, and the usual farm implements to his line.

Shortly thereafter, he married Susan Lucas of Luxemburg, Iowa, to which union were born nine children, one of whom, Catherine (Mrs. Fred T. Phillips), is still living.

Henry Schaafs died in September, 1928.

In 1910 Fred T. Phillips entered into the active management of the Schaafs Hardware Store, at which time additional lines of farm machinery, tractors and trucks, were added, and continued in the active management of the business until his death, on August 10, 1944.

The business is now being carried on by Mrs. Phillips, with the help of her three sons, Frederick, now in the Navy, Wallace and Wendell, both of whom were recently discharged from the Army.

Prior to the present war there were a total of 22 employees, exclusive of the Phillips family, six of whom average 18 years of service. The oldest employee in point of service is Henry Foxen with 40 years, next being Gene Diers with 25 years of continuous service. In the past sixty years this business has grown from pocket knives to the modern farm equipment of today and covers more than 25,000 square feet of floor space under roof.

We, the management and the entire staff of the Schaafs Hardware Store, wish to extend our thanks to our customers in Remsen and the surrounding trade territory for their loyal support in making this business what it is today.

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Sioux City, Iowa

Compliments of

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■
Remsen, Iowa

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MACHINE AND MACHINELESS

PERMANENTS

Wella Cold Wave

■
ELNORA KELSEY



WEST IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY

(A Service Institution)

In retrospect one can only visualize the desire of the founders of Remsen and her early farm settlers. They were seeking a land offering an abundance, both materially and spiritually, that compared with fair Luxembourg which they left behind. Each passing year, and each succeeding generation, gives attest to the wisdom of their choice.

This company is proud that its general offices are located in Remsen, and we are glad to be part of her communal life. We admire the enterprise of her business, the industry of her farms and her well groomed homes. We congratulate those who have made this book possible.

The Employees and Management



Chesterman & Co., Sioux City, Iowa

Greetings to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
and to Remsen

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Never expect more for anything than you would pay for it yourself.

A wise investment is based upon what each dollar will earn for you in actual returns, in comparison to the earning power of your dollar invested in any safe security, providing the investment you wish to make is as safe as the security you held while making the dollar you wish to invest.

Before you buy or sell your home, or realty of any kind, if you do not feel competent to make the decision, ask the advice of many. For great foundations are layed, and substantial institutions are builded by and through accepting the advice of many.

For a safe investment or dependable loan, at money market value, write or consult—

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Remsen, Iowa

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PRODUCTS

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
TIRES AND
ACCESSORIES

CONGRATULATIONS
AND GREETINGS

-to the-

LUXEMBOUGERS

of Remsen, Iowa

and their friends



Sioux City Live Stock Exchange

Greetings and Best Wishes

from

FLOYD A. MYLAN, D.V.M.

IN REMSEN SINCE 1918

For permanent independence and
a bright future for
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

—and—

PEACE AND GOOD WILL ON EARTH

I THANK THE PEOPLE OF REMSEN AND VICINITY FOR THEIR
GOODWILL AND FAVORS THESE TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS



Breeder of

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

ALWAYS SOME CHOICE INDIVIDUALS FOR SALE

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515 Pearl St.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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